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THE

MEDICAL FORMULARY:

BEING

A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS,

DERIVED FROM

THE WRITINGS AND PRACTICE

OF

MANY OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE USUAL DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

THE WHOLE ACCOMPANIED WITH A FEW BRIEF

PHARMACEUTIC AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN ELLIS, M. D.

LATE PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

"Morbos autem, non eloquentia sed remediis curari."—*Cels. De Med. Lib. I.*

SIXTH EDITION, REVISED AND EXTENDED.

BY SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D.

1871

PHILADELPHIA:
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TO

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND CLINICAL PRACTICE,

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ETC. ETC.

WHOSE TALENTS AND URBANITY

HAVE RAISED HIM TO THE FIRST RANK IN HIS PROFESSION, AND HAVE ACQUIRED FOR HIM THE CONFIDENCE AND ESTEEM

OF A LARGE AND ENLIGHTENED COMMUNITY,

THIS WOKK

IS VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

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THE AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

In preparing a new edition of the Medical Formulary for publication, we have endeavoured to render the work as complete as the nature of the subject will admit. The materials have been carefully revised, and almost every class of medicines augmented, by the addition of many prescriptions derived from the periodical journals, standard medical works, and our professional friends.

We are chiefly indebted to the writings of M. Majendie, for the formulæ relating to the newly discovered alkaline remedies. If we have occasionally inserted compounds which apparently belong to the pharmacopœia, it was from a conviction of their utility to the country practitioner, and also from the fact that they are not contained in the ordinary pharmacopœias.

The list of *Poisons* with their *Antidotes*, has been revised;—the Index also has been formed on a different plan from that of the first edition, and in such a way that simple medicines, and their numerous compounds, may be referred to at a glance.

We cannot close this article without expressing our sincere acknowledgments to our friend Dr. Chapman, for the very flattering manner in which he has recommended the Medical Formulary to his class in the University of Pennsylvania.

THE EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

HAVING been originally associated with my lamented friend, the late Dr. Ellis, in preparing this work for the press, and having superintended two editions since his death, I now submit it to the medical public in a revised and extended form. Especial care has been taken to employ the chemical nomenclature at present in use, and to add to the former series of remedial combinations, all those of recent discovery or modern application. This, however, I have endeavoured to accomplish without altering the simple arrangement or unpretending character of the original work.

S. G. MORTON.

November 1, 1841.

PREFACE.

THE elegant and judicious formation of prescriptions is one of the difficulties which the young practitioner in medicine is obliged to encounter. While a student, he is compelled from the circumstances under which he is placed, to confine his attention to the leading principles of the science. Consequently the minor points, (and the art of directing medicines is considered one of them,) are postponed to that period when he shall have undertaken the practical duties of his profession.

To obviate, in some measure, the inconvenience which the graduate at first experiences, the volume now offered to the public was undertaken and executed. It contains, in a condensed form, and we think advantageously arranged, many of the most important prescriptions employed in modern practice, and which, though most of them may be already recorded, are scattered through various medical works.

The arrangement framed by Professor Chapman for his Theraputics, appearing to combine greater advantages than any other, we have taken the liberty of adopting as the basis of this Formulary.

Each class has been subdivided into Powders, Pills, and Liquids; without any attempt to preserve the different preparations of the same article together, but only with a view to convenience. A few concise rules will be found prefixed to each class, and observations have been attached to those prescriptions, which possess peculiarities either in their composition or effects.

The application of the remedies to diseases has been generally left to the judgment of the practitioner, and Therapeutical detail as much as possible avoided, as it would have been inconsistent with the nature and design of the work.

The object is to furnish models for extemporaneous formulæ, the proportions of which may be either increased or diminished, according to the age, sex, constitution or idiosyncracy of the patient, all of which are to be taken into consideration when a proscription is directed, as well as the climate and peculiar epidemic which may be prevailing.

The prescriptions have been couched in the Latin language, and the names of the several articles will be found regularly terminated. The design was to furnish something like a Medical Grammar, to those unacquainted with the dead language; and even those versed in the classics, may occasionally find words used in prescriptions which are new to them.

A class of Dietetic preparations has been placed in the Appendix, No. I. They are written in the English language, and it is hoped that they may be found

useful in furnishing directions necessary to be given to the nurse.

In the Appendix, No. II. we have arranged those poisons which are usually taken by accident or design, with their appropriate antidotes and some practical observations.

Appendix No. III. contains some concise remarks on the mode of using remedies on the "*endermic plan*," as well as the quantities employed, and the effects produced by several of the most potent remedial agents.

The materials for the work have been collected from various sources, the writings of different authors, periodical journals, manuscripts and the contributions of our friends. It is hoped therefore, that the difficulties which have attended its progress will form some apology for the errors which it may possibly be found to contain. As a reason for not more frequently attaching the names of authors to the prescriptions, it may be observed, that they are a kind of common medical property which every physician feels himself privileged not only to employ, but modify as may best correspond with his own views. It is, therefore, difficult to say to whom many of them belong; they have been touched, and retouched, till they have lost their identity.

In conclusion, we beg leave to present our acknowledgments to some of our friends for the encouragement they have given to the undertaking. To Dr. Chapman we are particularly indebted for the kindness and

interest he has manifested in its publication, and offer to him, (the only return we can make,) our warmest thanks. It is with particular pleasure we embrace this opportunity of expressing our obligations to our friend Dr. S. G. Morton, whose intimate acquaintance with the subject, and classical knowledge, are only equalled by the kindness and industry he has displayed in facilitating the work.

There are others whose names it would gratify us to mention, but who, we know, will be more pleased by our silence. The countenance they gave us on the present occasion has only increased the debt previously incurred.

B. E.

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE entering upon the main object of this work, it is necessary to notice a few circumstances which pertain more especially to Pharmaceutic Chemistry, yet appear to be called for in this place; and though they are familiar to every educated physician, may be useful to the student who has not yet turned his attention to prescriptions.

In the first place it is requisite to be well acquainted with the *signs of quantity*, or those symbolic characters which are used in writing prescriptions. In the ancient practice of medicine there were very many of these symbols, not only for the purpose of denoting the quantity of the ingredient, but the ingredient itself. Most of these, however, have become obsolete; and a few only are retained, as indispensable to the convenience of the practitioner. These will be found in the following *Table*, which is adopted in the Pharmacopœias for the regulation of *weights*.

English Name.	*Latin Name.*	*Symbol.*	*Contains*
A pound,	Libra,	℔,	12 ounces.
An ounce,	Uncia,	℥,	8 drachms.
A drachm,	Drachma,	ʒ,	3 scruples.
A scruple,	Scrupulus,	℈,	20 grains.

In the manipulation of *liquid substances*, *measures* have in most countries superseded the use of *weights:*

the *Table of measures* recommended by the London College, gives particular names and symbols to the parts forming a gallon, in order to prevent their being confounded with those denoting weights; as in the following *Table:*—

English Name.	*Latin Name.*	*Symbol.*	*Contains*
A gallon,	Congius,	none,	8 pints.
A pint,	Octarius,	O,	16 fluidounces.
A fluidounce,	Fluiduncia,	f 3,	8 fluidrachms.
A fluidrachm,	Fluidrachma,	f 3,	60 minims.

It has been thought unnecessary in the following pages to prefix the f to the signs of quantity used for liquids, inasmuch as it is not a custom in this country to do so, nor does the omission lead to any ambiguity in compounding medicines.

The *minims* used in the table, have been adopted by the London College in place of *drops;* and although we have not employed this measure in our prescriptions, yet we can readily perceive it possesses some important advantages over the ancient practice. The symbol (*m*,) is sometimes used by medical writers, though very improperly, to denote both minims and drops.* The size of a drop varies according to the greater or less fluidity and gravity of the liquid, and the shape of the vessel from which it is dropped; but as a general rule, we cannot do better on these occasions than use a small phial with a thin edge. Dr. Dorsey observes, that, "whenever great precision is necessary, it is easy to dilute the active medicine, and give it in form of a mixture. If sixty grains be diffused

* It will be well to recollect that ten minims of any fluid, if measured by the graduated minim measure, will amount to about fifteen drops.

in six ounces of water, for instance, each half ounce will contain five."

Whenever a *table-spoonful* of any liquid is ordered, it is considered to be equal to *half an ounce* by measure; and in the same way a *tea-spoonful* is used for a *drachm:* these measures are sufficiently accurate where no great precision is requisite.

All the *prescriptions* contained in this work, are given in the *Latin language*, without any other abbreviations than those in common use to denote the *quantity* of an ingredient. The *directions* for the administration of medicines are expressed in *English.*

Prescriptions, as usually sent to the Apothecaries, are much abbreviated, and the same course may be pursued with regard to those contained in this collection. For the information of students who have not been in the practice of writing prescriptions, a *Table of Abbreviations* is subjoined.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviation.	*Latin Word.*	*English Word.*
āā	* Ana,	Of each.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum,	Until saturated.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum,	At pleasure.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida,	Warm water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens,	Hot water.
Chart.	Chartula,	A small paper.
Coch.	Cochlear,	A spoonful.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum,	A table-spoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum,	A tea-spoonful.
Colent.	Colentur,	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium,	An eye-water.
Contus.	Contusus,	Bruised or broken.
F. vel Ft.	Fiat, vel Fiant,	Let there be made.
Fol.	Folium, vel folia,	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarysma,	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum, vel grana,	A grain or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta, vel guttæ,	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus,	A draught.
Infus.	Infusio,	An infusion.
M.	Misce,	Mix.
Mass.	Massa,	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura,	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula, vel pilulæ,	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis, vel pulveres,	A powder or powders.
Q. S.	Quantum sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
℞.	Recipe,	Take.
Rad.	Radix,	A Root.
S.	Signa,	Write.
Ss.	Semi, vel dimidius,	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura,	A tincture.

The *doses* throughout the book are applicable to adult age, unless the contrary is specified.

* This is not properly a Latin word, but the Greek proposition ανα.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.

In the administration of Emetics, a few simple rules are worthy of attention. Whatever may be the apparent necessity for emptying the stomach, we must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly if there exist much arterial excitement, with determination to the head; for where these symptoms are present, blood-letting should be sometimes premised.

Where *poisons* have been taken, our object is to evacuate the stomach as speedily as possible, and for this purpose we select an emetic which is prompt in its action. But where the excitability of the stomach is greatly diminished by a *Narcotic*, it is necessary to assist the emetic by the addition of some excitant. Where such an effect is caused by opium, the system may be generally rendered susceptible by the use of vinegar, mustard, or ammonia. In these cases, however, the stomach-tube is our best resource.

Where free vomiting is desirable, it is effectually solicited by plentiful draughts of tepid water or camomile tea.

The evacuation of the stomach may be greatly facilitated by tickling the fauces with a feather, or introducing the point of the finger as far back as possible, and titillating the parts.

There are a few cases in which emetics are obviously inadmissible, as in apoplexy, or where there is great

determination of blood to the head, depending upon constitutional causes; pregnancy; hernia; prolapsus uteri; active hemorrhage from the lungs and uterus, &c. If emetic medicines are ever allowable in these diseases, it is for the most part in nauseating doses only.

By the frequent use of emetics, the stomach acquires an increased susceptibility to their action; hence persons of delicate habits should use them cautiously.—When excessive vomiting occurs, it may be checked by resort to some one or more of the following resources:

Ice broken into small pieces, and allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

Lime water and milk, a table-spoonful of each, mixed cold, and given at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes.

A drop, or even half a drop of oil of Creosote, mixed in a wine-glass of cold water, is one of the most effectual anti-emetic remedies.

Brandy and water, and clove, and green tea, conduce to the same end; and where other internal means fail in irritable constitutions, an anodyne injection will sometimes accomplish the object.

Among external appliances, mustard to the epigastrium is one of the best: also, spice-plasters, and hot fomentations of brandy and cloves.—

POWDERS.

Powder of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ℈ij.

Divide it into two doses.—Signa.—One to be taken in a little molasses, or sugar and water, and followed by a draught of tepid water. If one powder does not produce the desired effect, the second to be taken in like manner.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Tartarized Antimony.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ℈j.
Tartratis Antimonii et potassæ, gr. j.

Misce.—To be taken in the same manner as the former.

Ipecacuanha is supposed by some to counteract the effects of opium by a *specific principle*, and hence the above prescription is often used where that drug has been taken: a more prompt emetic, however, will in such cases, be preferable to this.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ.
——— Rhei, āā. ℈j.
Misce, et signa.—To be taken in sirup.

More or less purging will generally follow the emetic operation of this dose.

The above are the principal combinations of ipecacuanha for the purpose of *vomiting*. It fulfils several other indications, which will be noticed under their appropriate heads.

Powder of Sulphate of Copper.

℞ Sulphatis Cupri, gr. ij, vel x.
Signa.—To be given in a little sirup of water.

This medicine is seldom employed as an emetic except in those cases of poisoning where other articles have failed, or are not at hand. It should be followed by a draught of warm water. All vegetable astringent infusions are incompatible substances.

Powder of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x, vel ℥ss.
Signa.—To be taken in molasses, and followed by a draught of warm water.

This medicine is very prompt in its operation; and is most generally employed in cases of poisoning. It is also used as a nauseating remedy in phthisis; and both as an emetic and tonic in dyspepsia. The stomach is said to be invigorated, rather than exhausted by its operation.

WINES, MIXTURES, &c.

Wine of Ipecacuanha with Antimony.

℞. Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ℥j.
Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Fiat Solutio.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until vomiting is induced, which may be assisted with tepid drinks.

Antimonial Wine.

℞. Vini Antimonii, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until free emesis is effected.

If antimonial wine is given for the purpose of producing speedy vomiting, we may safely give half an ounce of it at once; and in the croup of infants, twenty drops every fifteen minutes, until the medicine operates, is a safe dose.

Solution of Tartrate of Antimony.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. vj.
Sacchari albi, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat Solutio.—A table-spoonful to be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until it operates freely.

The *wine of antimony* possesses no advantage over this extemporaneous prescription; and unless we know the proportion of antimony contained in each ounce of the former, and know also that it has been recently made, the latter is decidedly preferable.

Tartar Emetic and Quinine.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. iij.
Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. x.
Misce et divide in partes vj. equales.—This preparation is commended by Dr. Gola as successful in intermittent fever, when quinine alone

produced no favourable result. He directs a powder to be given every two hours during the apyrexia. It causes both emesis and alvine evacuations, and prevents the recurrence of the paroxysm.

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, ʒiss.
Aluminis, ʒss.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss.
Misce.—Let the solution be filtered through blotting paper.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for adults, and a tea-spoonful for a child of six months old, (and so in proportion to the strength and age of the patient,) every morning upon an empty stomach.

This is the celebrated *solutio vitriolica* of Dr. Mosely, who principally employed it in dysentery and phthisis pulmonalis.

Mustard Draught.

℞. Pulveris Sinapeos, ʒj.
Aquæ tepidæ, Oss.
To be mixed and swallowed at once.

This is a very prompt emetic, and one that is always at hand.

Emetic Lozenges of Emetina.

℞. Sacchari albi, ℥ij.
Emetinæ impuræ, gr. xxxij.
Misce, et fiant trochisci singuli, gr. xviij.
One of these Lozenges taken fasting will generally produce vomiting in children. Three or four will speedily excite it in adults.

Majendie.

Solution of Emetina.

℞. Emetinæ fuscæ, gr. iv.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ss.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—Give two tea-spoonsful every half hour.
Emetina is destitute of the peculiar odour and nauseous taste of Ipecacuanha, and may therefore be preferable in some cases.

It will be observed that we have introduced the impure or coloured Emetina, which is much less energetic than the perfectly white alkali. The best antidote for an over-dose, is a strong infusion of nut-galls.

One grain of Emetina will generally produce as much effect as sixteen grains of Ipecacuanha. Even this quantity of *pure* Emetina would be an unnecessary large dose; and the emetic property will be readily obtained by dissolving a grain in an ounce of water, and giving it in three or four doses at the usual intervals.

Mixture of Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ʒss.
Antimonii et potassæ tartratis, gr. j.
Tincturæ Scillæ, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vijss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Four table-spoonsful at first; afterwards two table-spoonsful every ten minutes, until vomiting is induced.

This mixture is recommended in dropsies previously to giving the digitalis.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥vj.
Macerate for one hour and filter.—Of this from one to two table-spoonsful, may be given every half hour, until in excite vomiting.

Infusion of Lobelia Inflata.

℞. Herbæ Lobeliæ inflatæ, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A small wine-glassful may be taken every half hour, until vomiting succeeds.

This native remedy, called also Indian Tobacco, is frequently exhibited in the form of saturated tincture. The dose of the latter is a table-spoonful every half hour until emesis is excited. It has gained considera-

ble celebrity in the treatment of Asthma, and is now employed by the "Steam Doctors" of the western country, as part of their treatment of all diseases. Its activity is so great that it should be administered with caution.

Sirup of Seneca and Squills.

℞. Syrupi Scillæ compositi, ℥j.

Signa.—Give from ten drops to a tea-spoonful, every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the age of the patient and violence of the disease.

This is the *Hive Sirup* of Professor Coxe: it has acquired much confidence from its efficacy in croup: and should it not be sufficiently active in this violent disease, a grain of tartrate of antimony may be added to each ounce.—*See Coxe's Dispen.* p. 343.

Tobacco Poultice.

℞. Foliorum Nicotianæ, ℥j.

To be beat up with sufficient water to form a cataplasm.—To be applied to the region of the stomach, when emetics cannot be administered by the mouth.

CLASS II.

CATHARTICS.

As a general rule, it may be observed of cathartics, that they are capable of fulfilling three different indications:—1st. Simply to evacuate the bowels; 2d. To excite an increased discharge from the mucous coat of the intestines; and 3d. To stimulate the neighbouring viscera, and cause them to pour out a greater quantity of their peculiar fluids. It seldom, or perhaps never, happens, that the same article will produce these three different effects; in order to do this, we must combine different substances in one formula.

There are some, as magnesia, that produce their effect by absorbing the acid generated in the alimentary canal, and thus become converted into a purgative salt. There are others, as aloes, that expend their principal force upon the rectum and great intestines, and for this reason are very advantageously employed in diseases of the lower bowels, as also in those of the uterus and its appendages.

These remedies should always be given on an empty stomach: if administered immediately after a full meal, they arrest the digestive process, are liable to produce nausea, if not vomiting, and do not open the bowels with the same certainty or effect. When simple costiveness is to be removed, the evening may be selected for the exhibition of a cathartic.

If this should not prove sufficient, we can repeat the dose in the morning and at regular intervals through the day, until the effect is produced. The principle,

says Dr. Paris, which should govern our conduct in the administration of purgatives, may be briefly stated.—*The excitement is to be repeated till the requisite action is induced,* yet no single *excitement being such as may prove an irritant to the organ.*

But in the treatment of many diseases it is preferable to purge through the day, in order that the sleep of the patient may not be disturbed at night.

The operation of these remedies may be very much accelerated by the free exhibition of diluting drinks, such as oatmeal gruel, barley water, &c. &c.

By combination we are enabled to modify and control the action of many remedies, and some of the most drastic purgatives may be made to operate mildly, and yet certainly, by uniting several of them in the same dose.

Finally, the operation of a cathartic may often be promoted by a judicious venesection; and if spasm of the intestines be present, opium may be advantageously joined with the purgative.

POWDERS.

Powder with Calomel and Jalap.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v. vel x.
Pulveris Jalapæ, gr. x.
Misce, et signa—To be given in molasses or sirup.

Powder with Calomel, Jalap and Rhubarb.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v.
Pulveris Jalapæ,
——— Rhei, āā, gr. v.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given as the former.

Powder with Magnesia and Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ℈j.
Magnesiæ ustæ, ℈ss.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given in sirup, or sugar and water.

The operation of magnesia may be effectually obtained by giving the patient some lemonade, or a solution of super-tartrate of potassa, as a common drink.

Powder with Calomel and Rhubarb

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis,
Pulveris Rhei, āā, gr. x.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given in molasses.

Powder with Jalap and Super-Tartrate of Potassa.

℞. Super-tartratis Potassæ, ʒij.
Pulveris Jalapæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Of these, give one every two hours in molasses or sirup.

Compound Powder of Jalap and Gamboge.

℞. Super-tartratis Potassæ, ʒij.
Pulveris Jalapæ, ʒj.
——— Gambogiæ, gr. vj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Signa.—To be given as directed in the preceding prescription.

The compound powder of jalap has been almost consecrated to dropsical affections; but it forms a very convenient purge in many inflammatory cases; and when we wish to increase its certainty and activity, we may conveniently add the Gamboge, as in the above formula.

Powder of Aloes, Canella Alba, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒjss.
——— Canellæ albæ, gr. xviij.
——— Radicis Serpentariæ virginianæ, gr. vj.
Misce.—Divide in pulveres vj.—Signa.—One every three or four hours in sirup.

This compound, the *hiera picra* of the shops, forms a very good purgative, and is usually employed as an emmenagogue.

Powder with Sulphate of Potassa, &c.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, ʒj.
Pulveris Rhei, ℈iss.
——— Floris Anthemidis, ʒj.
Tere in pulverem, et divide in doses equales vj.
Signa.—Take one twice a day in sugar and water.
In dyspepsia and a sluggish state of the bowels.

Powder of Sulphur und Super-tartrate of Potassa.

℞. Sulphuris sublimati, ℥ss.
Pulveris Super-tartratis Potassæ, ℥j.
Misce, et signa.—Mix in a sufficient quantity of molasses, and give a tea-spoonful four or five times a day to children. In some diseases of the skin.

It should be always recollected that sulphur promotes insensible perspiration in a very marked degree, and hence, renders the patient more liable to be affected by the vicissitudes of climate.

Powder with Milk of Sulphur and Calcined Magnesia.

℞. Sulphuris præcipitati vel Lactis Sulphuris,
Magnesiæ ustæ, āā. ℥ss.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken four or five times a-day.

This preparation is better adapted to delicate stomachs than the former. Either of them forms a good aperient during an alterative course of medicine.

Sulphate of Magnesia and Tartrate of Antimony.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ʒj.
Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be dissolved in six ounces of water, and taken for a dose.

By combining tartar emetic with this and other purgative salts, we promote at the same time a gentle diaphoresis; which, in many slight inflammatory affections, is very desirable.

Powder with Tartrate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, &c. vulgo, Seidlitz Powders.

℞. Tartratis Sodæ et Potassæ, ʒij.
Sodæ Bicarbonatis, ℈ij.
Fiat pulvis.—Signa.—To be dissolved in half a tumbler of cold water.

℞. Acici tartarici pulverizati, gr. xxv.
Signa.—Dissolve in an equal quantity of water with the above, and mix them both together. To be taken while in a state of effervescence.

This a very popular purgative, and justly so; it is a gentle aperient, and may be taken by persons whose stomachs would reject any of the ordinary saline preparations.

Phosphate of Soda.

℞. Phosphatis Sodæ, ℥j.

This salt so much resembles in taste the common table salt, (muriate of soda,) that it may be conveniently taken in a bowl of broth. It is a mild purgative.

PILLS.

Pills of Calomel, Jalap, &c., (known as Griffitts' Cathartic Pills.)

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ,
——— Rhei,
Saponis albi, āā. ʒss.
Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xxv.
Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. iss.
Aquæ destillatæ, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa: divide in pilulas xxv.
Signa.—Two of these pills may be taken at once, and repeated in two hours, if not sufficient.

This combination of purgatives with the tartrate of antimony, forms a most excellent anti-bilious remedy; and, in cases of fever, prepares the alimentary canal for the reception of other remedies better than a more simplified preparation.

Pills of Blue Mass, Aloes, &c.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro,
Pulveris Jalapæ,
——— Aloes, āā. gr. xv.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ut fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Three may be taken at night, and the same dose repeated in the morning, if the first is ineffectual.

Pills of Blue Mass, Soda, &c.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, gr. ix.
Pulveris Rhei,
Bicarbonatis Sodæ, āā. gr. xij.
Syrupi Rhei aromatici, q. s. ut fiat massa, et divide in pilulas, xij.
Signa.—One, twice or three times a-day, as an alterative in derangement of the liver. *Hartshorne.*

Powdered Charcoal.

℞. Pulveris Carbonis, ℥j.
Of this a tea-spoonful may be given in milk, molasses, or sugar and water; repeated as often as necessary to keep the bowels in a soluble state.

Charcoal occasionally accumulates in the bowels, and occasions the most distressing constipation. When it fails, therefore, to operate promptly, some other purgative should be given. It may be observed, that charcoal is exceedingly well adapted to many cases of dyspepsia, enabling the patient to digest more, and a greater variety of food, than he can without it. The safest and most effectual mode of using it is to dust it over the aliments in the same way as pepper.

Pills of Calomel, Rhubarb, and Opium.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xij.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. xx.
———– Opii, gr. j.
Misce, et divide in pilulas viij.—Signa.—Four may be taken at once, and the remainder in one hour if the first are insufficient.

This compound may be employed when we wish the effect of calomel, and when there is pain in the bowels; if there should be much costiveness, it may be necessary to follow the pills with a dose of castor oil, or Epsom salts.

Pills of Rhubarb and Soap.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ʒj.
Saponis albi, gr. x.
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—Three for a dose.

To remove costiveness, or produce a gentle evacuation in debilitated habits.

Pills of Aloes and Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Rhei,
———– Aloes āā. ʒss.
Saponis albi, quantum sufficit—ut fiant pilulæ xxv.
Signa.—Three or four of these may be taken occasionally, in habitual costiveness and in dyspepsia.

Pills of Rhubarb, with Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ʒiss.
Sulphatis Ferri, ʒss.
Saponis albi, ℈ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—Fiat massa in pilulus xl. dividenda.

The intention of these pills is obviously to remove costiveness, and impart tone to the bowels. They were a favourite medicine with Dr. Griffitts, late of

this city. Three or four may be taken for a dose at bed-time.

Pills with Aloes, Gentian, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒj.
Extracti Gentianæ, ʒss.
Olei Carui, gtt. x.
Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit.
The mass to be divided into pills, each one weighing gr. iv.—Signa.—Two or three for a dose.

Pills of Croton Oil.

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. j.
Micæ panis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ iv.
Signa.—One every hour until they operate.

This powerful remedy has lately been restored to the materia medica. One drop is a full dose, and frequently less will answer every purpose.

Pill with Aloes, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒss.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iv.
Saponis albi, ℈ij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—Two or three for a dose; and to be repeated when necessary.

These pills, with almost any other of the aloetic preparations, from their specific action on the rectum, will sometimes restore suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Aperient Pills.

℞. Aloes socotorinæ, ʒj.
Pulveris Rhei, ʒj.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
Saponis venetæ ℈j.
To be divided into sixty-four pills.—As a simple aperient, one may be taken every night at bed-time; but where a full purgative effect is desirable, the dose is two or three.

Pills with Asafœtida and Aloes.

℞. Gummi Asafœtidæ,
Pulveris Aloes,
Saponis albi, āā. ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas xxv. dividenda.

These pills are usually kept made by the apothecaries, but the physician may prefer them recent, and therefore the formula is here inserted. We may alter this prescription by substituting rhubarb for aloes, if it is deemed preferable. Three or four of them are sufficient for a dose.

Pills with Extract of Butternut, Jalap, &c.

℞. Extracti Juglandis cinerei, ʒss.
Pulveris Jalapæ, ℈j.
Saponis albi, gr. x.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—Three or four of these may be taken for a dose, and if they do not operate, two or more may be safely administered.

The extract of Butternut, either alone or in combination, is very highly recommended as a cathartic in fevers, dysentery, &c.

Pills of Blue Mass, and Colocynth.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro Extracti colocynthidis, āā. gr. v.
Olei Carui, gtt. ij.
Fiant pilulæ, ij.
These constitute an active cathartic.

Confection of Sulphur.

℞. Sulphuris sublimati et loti, ℥iss.
Confectiones Sennæ, ℥ij.
Potassæ nitratis, ʒiij.
Syrupi Aurantii, q. s.—ut fiat confectio.

Signa.—From one or two drachms may be taken once or twice a-day. Useful in hæmorrhoidal affections.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth and Calomel.

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, gr. xlviij.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xij.
Misce et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—One, or at most two of these pills will generally act as a cathartic.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth, &c.

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, ℈j.
——— Jalapæ resinosi, gr. vj.
Pulveris Scammoniæ compositi, gr. x.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. x.
Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Saponis veneti, gr. v.
Olei Cassiæ, gtt. iv.
Misce et divide in pilulas xv.
Signa.—One, two, or three to be taken at bed-time, for a cathartic.
Dr. Meigs.

Pills with Aloes and Mercurial Blue Mass.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, ℈j.
Pulveris Aloes, gr. xxv.
Misce et divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One every two hours until they operate.

In cases of constipation depending upon deficiency of bile, these pills may be advantageously employed.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth, &c. &c., commonly called Fothergill's Pills.

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, ℥iss.
* Oxidi Antimonii illoti, ℥ss.
Misce et divide in pilulas xxx.—One of these pills will frequently produce a free evacuation; but two or more may be taken when required, at bed-time.

* This preparation of antimony was formerly known by the name of Calx Antimonii Illota.

Pills with Aloes, Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci, ℥ss.
——— Aloes, gr. xxxvj.
——— Rhei, ʒij.
Balsami Canadensis, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas xlviij. dividenda.
Signa.—One to be taken every three hours.

This combination forms a highly stimulating cathartic.

Electuary of Senna and Figs.

℞. Pulveris Sennæ, ʒss.
Pulpæ ficus, quantum sufficit—ut fiat electuarium.
Signa.—A piece, the size of a marble, night and morning, in costiveness from sedentary habits.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Oleaginous Mixture.

℞. Olei Ricini, ʒiss.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Misce secundum artem, et tunc adde gradatim—
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ʒiv.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel l.
Signa.—A table-spoonful every hour and a half or two hours, until it purges.

It is of some consequence in preparing this mixture, to shake the oil and powders well together before adding the water, which should be poured in gradually, agitating it after each addition; or, combine the whole in a mortar.

Mixture of Oil of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati, ℥j.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥iv.
Misce, et Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours, until it operates.

This preparation must be made in the same manner as the oleaginous mixture.

Mixture with Magnesia, Tinct. Fœtida, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ carebonatis, ʒss.
Tincturæ Asafœtidæ, gtt. lx.
——— Opii. gtt. xx.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Twenty-five drops may be given to an infant of two or four weeks old; in flatulent cholic, diarrhœa, &c.

This preparation is strongly recommended and much employed by Dr. Dewees of this city.

If the *calcined* magnesia be used, it unites with the resin of the asafœtida, forms an almost solid mass at the bottom of the vessel, and defeats the object of the prescription.

Mixture of Carb. Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒss.
——— Sulphatis, ʒiij.
Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, ʒj.
Tincturæ Rhei, ℥ss.
——— Hyosciami, ʒss.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A large table-spoonful to be taken two or three times a-day. *Dr. Meigs.*

Oleaginous Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Ricini, ℥iss.
Vitellum ovi, j.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati, ℥ss.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥iv.
Misce optime et fiat mistura.—Signa.—A large table-spoonful may be taken every hour, according to circumstances.

This preparation is much used by some of our best practitioners, in cases requiring a brisk and stimulating

cathartic. It has also been recommended as a purgative, after the effects of an over-dose of opium have been partially subdued by the proper preliminary remedies.

Mixture of Oil of Euphorbia Latyris, or Oil of Spurge.

℞. Olei Euphorbiæ latyris, gtt. viij.
Gummi Acaciæ,
Sacchari albi, āā. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—One half of this mixture may be given at once, and repeated in two hours if the bowels are not moved.

The oil of spurge is an old remedy, lately revived and introduced to notice by the Italians. The European oil is stated to be as mild as castor oil, and as prompt and efficacious as the croton oil, in the above doses. The oil prepared from the beans grown in this country, is said to be much more acrid, occasioning both nausea and griping.

Mixture of Croton Oil.

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. j.
Mucilaginis acaciæ,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā. ℥j.
Misce et Signa.—To take a tea-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

Saponaceous Solution of Croton Oil.

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. viij.
Potassæ puræ, gr. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—From three to six drops may be given for a dose.

This is a substitute for the soap of the croton oil proposed by the French, and which is more troublesome to make.

Mr. Conevel states, that four drops of this oil rubbed on and round the umbilicus, will produce a cathartic

effect; even the odour of it has been known to excite the alimentary canal, either as an emetic or purgative.

Solution of Epsom Salts with Nitric Acid.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Jalapæ, ʒj.
Acidi nitrici, gtt. x.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥ij.
Misce.—Signa.—To be taken for a draught. The nitric acid is said to destroy in great measure the bitter taste of the salt.

Infusion and Tincture of Senna, &c.

℞. Infusionis Sennæ, ʒvj.
Tincturæ ———, ʒij.
Mannæ, ʒij.
Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥ss.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ,
—— destillatæ, āā. ℥iss.
Misce.—Signa.—One half to be taken for a dose, and repeated if it does not operate. This was a very common prescription of the late Mr. Abernethy, of London.

Purgative Draught.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒij.
Sulphatis sodæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥iv.
Syrupi Rhamni, ℥j.
The water should be added boiling hot, and the infusion then cooled and strained. A few grains of Jalap may be substituted for the Sirup of Buckthorn.

Mixture of Magnesia, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒss.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. vj.
——— Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Essentiæ Menthæ piperitæ, gtt. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ. ℥iss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every two hours to children, until it operates.

This preparation is designed for the bowel complaints of children, in which it is very serviceable. Laudanum can be added according to the age and circumstances of the patient.

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥j.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.
Succi Limonis recentis, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij.
Misce.—Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours until it operates.

Infusion of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Mannæ optimæ,
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, āā. ℥j.
Seminum Cardamomi contus: ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for thirty or fifty minutes, and a tea-cupful given every hour until it operates.

Infusion of Senna.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Seminum Cardamomi contus: ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for half an hour; one-half to be taken at once; if insufficient, the remainder in two or three hours.

This infusion may be longer kept if a little tinctura sennæ be added to it.

Decoction of Prunes.

℞. Fructus Pruni, ℥iij.
Aquæ, ℔iij.
Decoque ad libras duas.—Used as a mild laxative.

Infusion of Senna with Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Mannæ optimæ, ℥j.
Radicis Rhei contusæ, ʒij.
Seminum Cardamomi contus: ʒij.

Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for one hour. A tea-cupful given every hour till it operates.

Compound Tincture of Senna, vulgo, Warner's Cordial.

℞. Tincturæ Sennæ compositæ, ℥j.

Direct a table-spoonful, mixed with double the quantity of water, as hot as it can be drunk, to be taken for a dose, in cases of violent pain of the stomach, where a cordial purgative is required; to be repeated *pro re nata.*

Decoction of Aloes, &c.

℞. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℈ij.
Aloes Spicatæ extracti contriti,
Myrrhæ contritæ,
Croci stigmatum, āā. ʒj.
Tincturæ Cardamomi compositæ, ℥iv.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Boil down all the ingredients, except the last, with the water, to twelve fluid ounces, and strain; then add the compound Tincture of Cardamom. The dose of this decoction is from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, and is of service, frequently in dyspepsia, and wherever a mild warm cathartic is required.

Wine of Colchicum.

℞. Vini Colchici saturati, ℥ss.

Signa.—Twenty or thirty drops of this may be taken in sugar and water. In cases of rheumatism or gout.

The above preparation of the Colchicum or meadow saffron is made both of the bulb and seeds, but is most powerful when the bulb is used. The ordinary dose is twenty drops three times a-day, which may be repeated until it affects the *stomach*, *pulse*, or *bowels*, when it should be immediately discontinued, and its use resumed with caution.

Colchicum and Magnesia.

℞. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒj.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Arabici, āā. ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Vini Colchici, gtt. xl.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take a table-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation is much used in gouty and rheumatic affections.

Scuddamore's Mixture of Colchicum and Epsom Salts.

℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ℥j ad ℥ij.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥x.
Aceti colchici, ℥j ad ℥iss.
Syrupi Croci, ℥j.
Magnesiæ, ℈viij.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, one, two or three table-spoonsful, repeated every two hours, until four or six evacuations are produced in twenty-four hours. Chiefly used in gouty paroxysms.

Pills of Veratrina.

℞. Veratrinæ, gr. ss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ vi.

Signa.—One of these may be given, and if purgative effects do not follow, three may be given in one day.

The active principle of this substance has been separated, and the name of Veratrina bestowed upon it. It is extremely poisonous, and, therefore, to be taken with great caution. Its only recommendation is, that it is more certain in its operation than the preparations noticed above.

Tincture of Veratrina.

℞. Veratrinæ, gr. iv.
Alcohol, ℥j.

Fiat tinctura.—Signa.—This may be given in doses of ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five drops, in a cup of drink. It is designed as a substitute for the Vinous Tinct. of Colchicum, in dropsies, gout, rheumatism, &c.

The Tincture of Veratrina is recommended as an external application in the diseases above mentioned. For this purpose also the ointment is proposed.

Solution of Sulphate of Veratrine.

℞. Sulphatis Veratrinæ, gr. j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.—Dose.—A dessert-spoonful. This solution is said to be a good substitute for the Eau Medicinale of Husson, in gouty affections. *Majendie.*

Ointment of Veratrina.

℞. Veratrinæ puræ, gr. iv.
Adipis suillæ, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.—Signa.—To be employed externally, in the cases above directed. *Majendie.*

There is obtained from the Veratrum another alkaline substance called *Sabadillin*, which possesses the properties of Veratrina, but in a less degree. It has consequently been little used in practice.

Tincture of Aloes, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes socotrinæ,
——— Seminum Anisi, āā. ℥ij.
Spiritus vini gallici, Oij.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—From one-third to half a wine-glassful, three times a-day.

The above is highly spoken of by Dr. R. Pindall in hemorrhoidal affections. He considers it almost a specific, notwithstanding the prejudice against aloes, in these affections of the rectum.

Mixture of Elaterium.

℞. Extracti Elaterii, gr. j.
Spiritus ætheris nitrisi, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Scillæ,
Oxymellis Colchici, āā. ℥ss.
Syrupi Simplicis, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take a tea-spoonful three or four times a day in a little water.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who recommends it in the several forms of dropsy, and particularly in Hydrothorax.

Tincture of Aloes and Canella Alba, vulgo, Tincture of Hiera Picra.

℞. Tincturæ Hieræ picræ, ℥j.

A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour, or two hours, until it operates.

Electuary with Jalap, Nitrate of Potash, &c.

℞. Pulveris Super-tartratis Potassæ,
——— Radicis Jalapæ,
——— Nitratis Potassæ, āā. ℥ss.
Confectionis Sennæ, ℥j.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—Of which a bolus the size of a hazlenut may be taken three or four times a-day.

This preparation once gained considerable celebrity as a popular remedy for hemorrhoids.

Electuary with Sulphur.

℞. Sulphuris sublimati, ℥ss.
Confectionis Sennæ, ℥iss.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—A tea-spoonful night and morning for a dose, in the disease above mentioned.

ENEMATA.

Enemata, used either as auxiliaries to or substitutes for cathartics, very properly succeed that class of remedies.

They are employed to fulfill other indications, and the different preparations will be noticed under their appropriate heads. It is usual to direct three times the quantity to be given for an enema that is required for a dose *per os*. For the purpose of procuring a discharge from the bowels, this rule may generally be observed; but in some of the powerful remedies occasionally administered, as opium and tobacco, it might be attended with serious consequences.

The following are the proportions recommended by Professor Chapman in the ordinary enemata for persons of different ages:—A child between the ages of one and five years old, from ℥iv. to ℥vj. A youth of

ten or fifteen years, half a pint; and an adult, from a pint to a quart, according to circumstances.

Enema with Oil, Salt, &c.

℞. Olei Ricini vel Olivarum, ℥ij.
Syrupi sacchari rubri, ℥ij.
Sodii chloridi, ℥ss.
Infusionis Lini tepidæ, Oj.
Fiat enema.—One half to be thrown up the rectum with a syringe, and the remainder in half an hour or an hour, if the first produces no evacuation.

Enema with Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, vel Sodæ, ℥ij.
Olei olivarum, ℥j.
Solutionis Amyli tepidæ, Oj.
Misce.—Fiat enema.—Signa.—To be exhibited in the manner directed above.

Enema of Colocynth.

℞. Colocynthidis medullæ incisæ, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥x.
Sodæ muriatis, ℥ss.
Mannæ optimæ, ℥j.
Boil the Colocynth in the water for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain —then add the other ingredients. To be employed in cases of obstinate constipation.

Enema of Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ optimi, ℥jss.
Vitelli unius ovi,
Solutionis gummi Arabici, vel
Infusionis seminum Lini tepidi, Oj.
Misce.—To be administered secundum artem.

The Venice turpentine may be substituted for the oil directed in this prescription; and either of them, if required, may be given in larger quantities.

Enema of Infusion of Senna, &c.

℞. Infusionis foliorum Sennæ, Oj.
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ʒij.
Misce.—One-half to be exhibited as an enema, and the remainder if necessary.

Enema with Tartrate of Antimony.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, ℈j. to ℈ij.
Solutionis gummi Arabici tepidæ, Oj.
Misce.—Exhibit as the former.

Dr. Chapman recommends this preparation as one admirably calculated to overcome constipation, which is so obstinate as to resist the ordinary remedies. It is very powerful, and requires care in its management.

Tobacco Enema.

℞. Foliorum Tabaci, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Make an infusion in the usual manner, and use the half as an enema. It must be cautiously administered, as death has followed its imprudent exhibition. In case of great prostration, the rectum should be at once washed out with copious injections of water or other simple diluents, accompanied by the internal use of stimulating drinks, and the application of a mustard plaster over the region of the stomach.

CLASS III.

DIURETICS.

The rules for the administration of this class of remedies are few and simple.

Where there is much arterial excitement, a judicious use of the lancet should precede the employment of diuretics.

The patient must be kept cool, and every precaution taken against perspiration; for these two secretions are well known to be antagonizing functions.

In order to ensure the full effects of diuretics, diluting drinks should be freely given, and especially those containing some diuretic in solution.

POWDERS AND PILLS.

Powder of Carbonate of Potash.

℞. Carbonatis potassæ, ℈ss.

This powder may be most agreeably taken in a bottle of seltzer water, and repeated three or four times a-day.

The same quantity of carbonate of soda may be administered in the same manner.

Powder of Squill, &c.

℞. Pulveris scillæ, gr. xij.

——— Nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.

Fiant pulveris vj.—Signa.—One to be given twice a-day in sugar and water.

Some aromatic, such as cinnamon, may be added to this preparation, if the stomach should be disposed to reject it.

Powders of Uva ursi, and Soda.

℞. Pulveris Uvæ ursi, ʒiss.
Sodæ Bicarbonatis, ʒj.
Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.—Signa.—One three times a-day in sugar and water.

Useful in Nephritic complaints, and other affections of the bladder.

Pills of Digitalis, Calomel, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Digitalis, gr. xij.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iv.
Opii, gr. iv.
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One to be taken every eight hours.

Useful in Hydrothorax and Ascites, depending on visceral obstruction.

Pills of Balsam of Copaiva.

℞. Balsami Copaivæ, ʒij.
Magnesiæ ustæ gr. vij.
Misce in mortario.—

Copaiva requires for its solidification one-seventeenth its weight of perfectly pure magnesia. It will not, however, always become solid in these proportions, as the balsam suffers changes by age. The mixture thickens in about six or eight hours, and acquires greater solidity by time. The mass may be formed into pills of four grains each, of which two may be taken three or four times in the day. They answer

all purposes of the liquid balsam administered by the mouth.

Powders of Ergot and Cubebs.

℞. Secalis cornuti, ℈ij.
Pulveris Cubebarum, ʒj.
——— Cinnamomi, ʒss.
Sacchari purificati, ʒj.
Divide into eight powders, of which one may be given three or four times a-day. In Leucorrhœa and Gleet. *Dr. Ryan.*

Pills of Extract of Dandelion.

℞. Extracti Taxaxaci, ʒss.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x.—One to be given morning, noon, and night. In Dropsy, and diseases of the urinary apparatus.

Extract of Dandelion and Blue Mass.

℞. Extracti Taxaxaci, ʒss.
Massæ ex Hydrargyro, gr. v.
Pulveris uvæ ursi, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x, et signa; one to be taken morning, noon, and night. In Dropsy complicated with disease of the liver.

Pills of Squill and Calomel, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis.
Pulveris Scillæ, āā. gr. xij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One night and morning, in dropsies depending upon visceral derangement.

This preparation is one of the most celebrated of the diuretics; and where disease of the liver causes the effusion, is decidedly one of the best. When the calomel affects the mouth, it may be omitted, and the squill only continued.

Pills of Sub-Carbonate of Soda.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Sodæ exsiccatæ, ʒj.
Saponis albi, ℈ij.
Aquæ fontanæ, q. s.—Ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Three to be taken three times a-day. Chiefly useful in calculous affections.

Pills of Calomel, Digitalis, &c.

℞. Pulveris Scillæ exsiccatæ, gr. iv,
——— Myrrhæ, ℈j.
——— Digitalis foliorum, gr. x.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.
Simul tere et adde—
Asafœtidæ, ʒss.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xv. dividenda.—Signa.—One night and morning. *Paris.*

Turpentine Pills.

℞. Terebinthinæ albæ, ʒj.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One four or five times a-day.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Mixture with Tincture Cantharides, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Cantharidum,
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, āā. gtt. lx.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every three or four hours; desisting, if symptoms of strangury should supervene.

Mixture of the Spirits of Nitre, &c.

℞. Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒj.
Tincturæ Scillæ, ʒij.
Fiat mistura—of which give a tea-spoonful five or six times in the day, with the following infusion:—

℞. Baccarum Juniperi, contus. ʒj.
Potassæ super-tartratis, ʒss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—A tea-cupful for a dose with the above mixture.

Solution of Cream of Tartar.

℞. Potassæ super-tartratis, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be freely drunk through the day.

Mixture of Acetate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒij.
Potassæ acetatis, ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful every three hours for a dose.

Infusion of Parsley.

℞. Apii petroselini, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio, et cola.—Signa.—A tea-cupful may be taken with a tea-spoonful of spiritus nitri dulcis, every three or four hours during the day.

A popular remedy in the strangury arising from blisters.

Mixture of Tincture of Jalap, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Jalapæ, ʒiij.
Aceti Scillæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, ℥j.
Fiat haustus.—To be taken three times a-day.

Infusion of Juniper Berries, &c. in Cider.

℞. Baccæ Juniperi contusæ,
Seminum Sinapæos,
Radicis Zingiberis, āā. ℥ss.
——— Armoraciæ contusæ,
——— Apii petroselini, āā. ʒj.
Succi expressi et fermenti pomorum, Oij.
Fiat infusio.—Of which a wine-glassful may be taken three or four times a-day.

The above compound is recommended by Dr. Parrish, in those cases of general dropsy which admit of stimulation, and in which the urinary secretion is difficult to promote. He thinks he has found it of signal advantage. The cider should be *old* and *sound*.

Oil of Juniper Berries.

℞. Olei Juniperi optimi, ℥ss.

Signa.—Five drops to be taken every three hours in sugar, gradually increasing the dose.

Oil of Juniper, &c.

℞. Olei Juniperi, gtt. viij.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi arabici, āā. ʒiss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful to be taken every hour or two hours.

Infusion of Juniper Berries, &c.

℞. Baccæ Juniperi contusæ, ℥iss.
Super-tartratis potassæ, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Of this a tea-cupful may be taken four or six times a-day; adding to each a tea-spoonful of the sweet spirits of nitre. In general and local dropsy.

Mixture of Colchicum, Squills, &c.

℞. Oxymellis Colchici,
——— Scillæ,
Tincturæ Nicotianæ, āā. ℥ss.

M. Signa.—Take a tea-spoonful in a little water four times a-day.

If requisite, the Spiritus ætheris nitrici may be added in the same quantity. This forms the *diuretic drops* of Dr. Ferriar.

Infusion of Digitalis, &c.

℞. Foliorum Digitalis, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oss.

Macerate for three hours, then strain.—Dose for an adult, a table-spoonful three times a-day.

The prostrating effects of Digitalis should always be borne in mind by the practitioner; and the rule that

when it acts upon the *stomach*, the *bowels*, the *pulse*, or the *kidneys*, it should be discontinued, cannot, when we consider the power of the article, be too scrupulously observed.

Mixture of Digitalis, Potash, &c.

℞. Infusionis Digitalis, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Digitalis, ʒi.
Acetatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

Mixture of Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. C.
Pulveris gummi Arabici,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful four or five times a-day, aided by some diuretic drink.

This remedy is used in nephritic complaints with great benefit; and in the passage of calculi down the ureters often affords great relief.

Diuretic Liniment.

℞. Tincturæ Scillæ,
——— Digitalis, āā. ℥ij.
Misce.—Employed with good effect as a liniment in symptomatic anasarca. *M. Rullier.*

Decoction of Cainca.

℞. Radicis Caincæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, Oiss.
To be gradually reduced by heat to one half. Dose—a table-spoonful three times a-day. *In Dropsy.*

This root is derived from the Chiococca anguifuga a Brazilian plant, which has of late been extensively and efficaciously employed in Europe. It occasions watery evacuations and diuresis, whence its use in dropsy.—*See Dunglison, New Remedies, p.* 108.

Mixture of Carbonate of Potash, Squills, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Succi limonis, q. s. ad saturandum,
Tincturæ Scillæ, ʒss.
——— Opii, gtt. xxx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiv.
Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours throughout the day.

The vinegar or oxymel of squills may be substituted in this preparation, if deemed preferable. We selected the tincture, as being more uniform and least liable to spontaneous changes.

Mixture of Wine of Colchicum, &c.

℞. Vini Colchici, ʒij.
Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
——- destillatæ, āā. ʒiij.
Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every three hours.

The vinum colchici is recommended by late European writers as very beneficial in that particular form of Dyspepsia depending upon duodenal irritation; observing at the same time to employ occasional laxatives.

Tincture of Colchicum and Digitalis.

℞. Tincturæ seminum colchici,
——— Digitalis, āā. ʒij.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ℈j.
Misce.—Dose—twenty drops on a lump of sugar. Given as a diuretic in Dropsy.

Infusion of Uva Ursi.

℞. Uvæ Ursi foliorum, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Pour the water boiling hot on the leaves, and let them macerate for twelve hours. To be taken cold, from half a pint to a pint, daily. Chiefly used in gonorrhœa and irritable bladder.

Mixture of Balsam Copaiba.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ,
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, āā. ℥ss.
Pulveris gummi Arabici,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒj.
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒij.
Tincturæ thebaicæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three times a-day.

This remedy is more especially used in gonorrhœa, and is considered by Professor Chapman as a specific in that disease. A mode, perhaps, more elegant than any other of exhibiting balsam copaiva, consists in dropping the quantity prescribed for a dose in a wine-glassful of water, and then adding to it a small quantity of the Tinc. Gentianæ comp. The balsam collects into a globule, and is surrounded by the tincture, which, leaving its taste in the mouth, covers entirely that of the nauseous balsam.

Mixture of Balsam Copaiva, Cubebs, &c.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ,
Pulveris Cubebæ,
Mucilaginus gummi Arabici,
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, āā. ℥ss.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.
Misce secundum artem et signa.—A table-spoonful every three hours for a dose.

We think we have found this remedy, in some obstinate cases of gonorrhœa, more efficacious than the preceding formula. The tincture of cubebs may be substituted for the powder—and the tinc. opii acetat. ʒj. for the paregoric, if desirable. Balsam copaiva is sometimes exhibited in the form of enema, for the cure of gonorrhœa, by the French physicians.

Copaiba Bolus.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ, ʒij.
Gummia Arabicæ, ℥j.
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

To be made into a bolus, one-half to be taken in the morning, the other in the evening.

This formula is much in use in the Parisian Hospitals, for obstinate gonorrhœa and gleet which resist the ordinary treatment.

Pills of Copaiba, Calomel, &c.

℞. Conservæ rosarum, ʒj.
Resinæ pterocarpi, ʒj.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xviij.
Balsami Copaibæ, ʒij.

Misce.—To be divided into pills of six grains each, and one, two, or three to be taken morning and evening, according to circumstances. They are employed against long-continued gonorrhœa or gleet, when the inflammatory symptoms have been removed, and the discharge is owing to an atonic state of the mucous membrane.

Ratier.

Compound Mixture of Copaiba, &c.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ,
Aquæ menthæ,
Alcoholis rectificati,
Syrupi simplicis, } āā. ℥ss.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, gtt. xviij.

Fiat mistura.—To be taken during the day in four doses, followed by demulcent drinks. In chronic gonorrhœa.

Hydragogue Draught of Dr. Ferriar.

℞. Gambogiæ, gr. iv.
Spiritus Ætheris nitrici, ʒj.
Tincturæ Sennæ, ʒij.
Syrupi Rhamni,
Aquæ Menthæ, āā. ℥ss.

Misce.—Dr. Ferriar observes, that in cases of hydrothorax where there was imminent danger of suffocation, he has afforded immediate relief by the above draught.

Infusion of Dandelion, &c.

℞. Infusionis Taraxaci, ℥iv.
Extracti Taraxaci, ʒij.
Carbonatis Sodæ, ʒss.
Tartratis Potassæ, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Rhei, ʒiij.
——— Hyosciami, gtt. xx.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—One third part to be taken three times a-day. In dropsical and visceral affections. *Dr. Meigs.*

Decoction of Pipsisseway.

℞. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, Oij.

Macerate for twelve hours, and then gradually boil it down to one half. Dose—a wine-glassful three or four times a-day.—In Dropsy

Spirituous Decoction of Pipsisseway.

℞. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥xij.

Evaporate by heat to ℥vj.—Then add two ounces of Gin. Dose—a dessert-spoonful every two or three hours, with diluent drinks.—In Dropsy accompanied by debility.

CLASS IV.

ANTILITHICS AND LITHONTRIPTICS.

Antilithics are those substances which arrest or prevent the formation of calculi in the kidneys or bladder. Lithontriptics are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculous concretions, by acting on the substance which serves as the bond of union to the saline or acid particles composing the stone.

To administer these remedies with any degree of success, requires a chemical knowledge of the ingredients which enter into the formation of the different calculi; attention must also be given to the properties of the urine.

As derangement of the digestive organs almost always co-exists with these foreign bodies in the urinary apparatus, we shall gain a very considerable advantage by combining the remedies of this class with those which have a tendency to restore the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

When the Lithic or Uric acid abounds in the urine, the alkalies will be found to produce the greatest benefit; but where the salts are evidently of the calcareous or magnesian character, the muriatic, or some one of the mineral acids, will be the most appropriate remedy.

POWDERS.

Powders of Uva Ursi, Bark, &c.

℞. Pulveris Uvæ ursi,
——— Cinchonæ, āā. ʒij.
——— Opii, gr. iij.

Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who advises the patient to drink two ounces of aqua calcis after each dose.

PILLS.

Soap Pills.

℞. Saponis albi, ʒj.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One every two hours during the day.

Pills of Sub-carbonate of Soda, dried.

℞. Pilulæ sub-carbonatis Sodæ exsiccatæ, xij.
One three or four times a-day.—As under Diuretics.

SOLUTIONS, MIXTURES, &c.

Solution of Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Sodæ Bi-carbonatis, ʒj.
Infusionis Quassiæ, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Calumbæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose four times a-day.

Solution of Sal Æratus.

℞. Bi-carbonatis Potassæ, gr. x vel xv.
Aquæ Seltzer, ℥vj.
Misce.—Draught, to be taken three or four times a-day.

Mixture of Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c. &c.

℞. Sodæ bi-carbonatis, ʒj.
Misturæ amygdalæ, ʒiv.
Balsami Copaibæ, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful *pro re nata*.—In acute pain.

In combination with all these alkaline preparations, demulcent drinks may, with benefit, be freely employed.

Lime Water, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Calcis, Oij.
Fiat solutio.—Of which a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours, mixed with an equal quantity of new milk.

Mixture of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒj.
Infusionis Gentianæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—A wine-glassful to be taken three times a-day.

This remedy is recommended by Brande, of London, as superior to the alkalies, in cases where the uric acid abounds.

Mixture of Muriatic Acid in Barley Water.

℞. Acidi muriatici, gtt. lx.
Decocti hordei, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—Dose, an ounce three or four times a-day.—In cases of stone, where the calcareous properties are most apparent.

The nitric acid has been given with the same intention, but appears to be less useful than the muriatic.

Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒss.
Signa.—From thirty drops to a large tea-spoonful may be taken on sugar, and repeated *pro re nata*. See also the formula given under Diuretics.

This medicine has been frequently given of late in the passage of urinary calculi down the ureters. It is stated by Dr. Physick, (than whom there can be no higher authority,) that this remedy, proportioned in its dose to the degree of suffering, affords more prompt relief than any other.

CLASS V.

DIAPHORETICS.

During the exhibition of this class of medicines the patient must be confined to his bed; and when diaphoresis is once excited, every precaution must be taken lest it be suddenly checked.

Venesection should generally be resorted to when there is much arterial excitement with great heat of the skin, before we attempt to give diaphoretics. Where the skin continues steadily hot and dry, all external warmth must be removed, and cold water freely applied to the temples, hands, feet, &c., while the room is to be kept cool by a free current of fresh air. Under these circumstances, cold water may be frequently and plentifully drunk by the patient. Diaphoretics given in conjunction with these general means, will act with much more certainty than if great heat of the surface is maintained by covering the patient with heavy bed-clothes. If it be desirable to produce perspiration when the heat of the skin is not above the natural standard, we shall obtain our object most readily by placing the patient in a *warm* bed, giving him *warm* drinks freely, placing his feet in warm water, or applying hot bottles, or bags of sand, to the different parts of his body. The bags of sand accommodate themselves to the inequalities of the surface, and are therefore an excellent means of applying heat externally. Warm bricks, covered with cloths, and

wetted with vinegar, may also be used advantageously. Employed in this way they form a steam-bath. The same effect may be produced by conducting the vapour of alcohol through a tube, under the bed-clothes of the patient.

In few words, then, we have described the manner of producing diaphoresis under opposite states of the system. In the first instance we solicit, in the second we rather extort it.

It may be proper to observe, that in the febrile affections the frequent change of linen about the patient is not only warrantable, but absolutely necessary, whilst employing this class of remedies. Where, however, we are desirous of producing what is emphatically termed "*a sweat*," we should envelope the patient in a flannel shirt or gown, and avoid, as was before observed, every cause which may suddenly check the *cutaneous discharge*, and more especially purging and diuresis.

POWDERS.

Powders with Nitrate of Potash, Calomel, &c.

℞. Pulveris nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every two hours in sirup or molasses. In febrile affections.

The calomel may be omitted or employed, at the discretion of the practitioner.

Powders with Opium, Ipecacuanha, Calomel, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iss.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒss.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

Powders with Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci.
——— nitratis Potassæ, āā. ʒj.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij.
——— gummi Opii, gr. ij.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three hours in a little jelly or molasses.

The last prescription is a stimulating diaphoretic, and is particularly seviceable in acute rheumatism, after the reduction of inflammatory symptoms.

Powders of Sulphate of Potash, Opium, &c. vulgo, Dover's Powders.

℞. Pulveris Opii,
——— Ipecacuanhæ, āā, gr. vj.
Potassæ sulphatis, gr. xlviij.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken three times a-day.

The principal use of the salt in this preparation, appears to be to facilitate the minute division of the other two ingredients. Its crystals are extremely hard, and it should therefore be broken down and reduced to powder in a mortar, at the same time with the other articles. It is one of the happiest and most useful combinations, and has stood the test of time and experience with undiminished reputation. To promote its operation, *warm drinks* may be freely taken after each dose.

Powders with Calomel, Opium, &c.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xvj.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. viij.
Misce.—Divide in pulveres viij.—Signa.—One to be taken every hour or two hours.

This combination is recommended by Professor Chapman in dysentery. From its evident diaphoretic tendency, we have been induced to place it under this head.

Antimonial Powder.

℞. Oxidi Antimonii cum phosphate Calcis, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in fevers. Mixed in sirup or molasses.

This powder, which has been introduced as the succedaneum of the celebrated Fever Powder of Dr. James, has lately been pronounced inert by Mr. Richard Phillips, chemist of London. Learning that it had produced no effect when largely exhibited, he determined to examine it *chemically*, and found it to consist of peroxide of antimony, (which he says is inert,) and the phosphate of lime in mixture. Dr. Paris observes, "It will be difficult for the chemist to persuade the physician he can never have derived any benefit from the exhibition of antimonial powder."

Powders of Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, Calomel, &c.

℞. Sulphureti Antimonii præcipitati,
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, āā. gr. vj.
Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒj.
Misce.—Fiant chartulæ vj.—Signa.—To be taken morning and evening, with double or even triple proportion of the ingredients if necessary. In some cutaneous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Mixture of Sub-carbonate of Potash, Lemon Juice, &c. vulgo, Neutral or Saline Mixture.

℞. Succi limonis recentis, ℥iss.
Carbonatis Potassæ, q. s. ad saturandum,
Sacchari albi, ʒj vel ʒij.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.
Aquæ destillatæ vel menthæ, ℥iij.
Misce.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two hours, in Fevers.

This preparation is one of our most elegant and agreeable diaphoretics. Its powers are decidedly increased by the addition of tartar emetic. This, however, may be omitted, and the sweet spirits of nitre substituted, if preferred.

Solution of Citrate of Potash.

℞. Citratis potassæ preparatæ, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Olei limonis, gtt. ij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Misce.—A table-spoonful to be taken every two hours.—This preparation is a good substitute for the preceding one, and is in several respects to be preferred.

Pills of Antimonial Powder, Calomel, &c.

℞. Pulveris Antimonialis, gr. x.
Opii pulveris,
Hgdrargyri chloridi mitis, āā. gr. ij.
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ æquales quatuor.
Signa.—Two to be taken at bed time. In acute rheumatism.

Pills of Tartar Emetic, Camphor, &c.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. vj.
Camphoræ, gr. xxxvj.
Spiritus rectificati, gtt. iij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s.
Fiat pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One to be taken every fourth hour.

Pills of Red Sulphuret of Mercury, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,
Pulveris Serpentariæ, āā ʒss.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Fiat pilulæ xij.—Signa.—Two of these may be taken three times a day.

They are alterative as well as diaphoretic, and will be found useful in herpetic, and other obstinate cutaneous complaints.

Pills of Sulphuret of Antimony, &c.—Olim Plummer's Pills.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,
Antimonii sulphureti, āā. ʒss.
Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒj.
Balsami Copaibæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ lx.
Three of these pills may be taken night and morning.

They were recommended by Professor Plummer in leprosy, secondary syphilis affecting the skin, gleets, old ulcers, &c. &c. The decoction of Guaiacum generally accompanies their use.

Anodyne Pills.

℞. Extracti Opii, gr. x.
Antimonii sulphureti præcipitati, gr. xij.
Nitratis Potassæ, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ vj.
Signa.—One at bed-time in rheumatic affections. To diminish pain and produce diaphoresis. *M. Recamier.*

Effervescing Draught.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Misce et fiat solutio.

℞. Succi limonis recentis,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā. ℥ij.
Misce, et signa.—Mix two table-spoonsful of the lemonade with one of the alkaline solution, and let it be drunk while effervescing, and repeated *pro re nata.*

This preparation differs from the neutral mixture more in the mode of exhibition than in any other important particular. It is of great value where the irritability of the stomach precludes the use of the ordinary diaphoretics.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, with Antimonial Wine, &c.

℞. Tincturæ thebaicæ, gtt. xxv.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒj.
Vini Antimonii, gtt. xx.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura.—To be given at a dose, and repeated *pro re nata.*

Dr. Chapman observes in his Therapeutics—"This combination very frequently acts as a diuretic in dropsy, and has more than once, within my knowledge, removed the effusion in this disease, under circumstances the least to be expected.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, &c.

℞. Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒj.
Vini Antimonii, ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour or two hours, in barley water, during the hot stage of intermittent and other fevers.

Water of Acetated Ammonia, &c.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ℥ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Vini Antimonii, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours.

Tincture of Tolu with Wine of Antimony, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Tolutani, ʒv.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒiij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Vini Antimonii, ℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

This is a stimulating diaphoretic, and will be found serviceable in pectoral diseases accompanied with an excessive mucous discharge, which appears to depend upon debility of the lungs.

Mixture with Camphor, Antimonial Wine, &c.

℞. Misturæ Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Ammoniæ acetatis, ℥ss.
Vini Antimonii, gtt. xx.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xx.
Misce, et signa.—To be taken at bed-time, or oftener, but in the latter case diminishing the quantity of laudanum.

For the prescription for *Mistura camphorata*, see Stimulants.

Mixture with Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒij.
——— Nitratis Potassæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒj.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. iss.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ℈j.
Aquæ destillatæ, vel Menthæ, ℥viij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

This preparation, if made without the extract of liquorice, is disposed to turn green, which gives it an unpleasant appearance, and alarms the patient sometimes so much as to induce him to refrain from it until the physician arrives. It is employed principally in rheumatic cases.

Sirup or Rob Anti-syphilitic of Laffecteur.

℞. Radicis Smilacis sarsaparillæ,
Arundinis phragmitis, āā. ℥xxx.
Florum Boraginis officinalis, ℥viij.
Foliorum Cassiæ sennæ,
Petalarum rosæ albæ, āā. ℥ij.
Secchari albi,
Mellis, āā. ℔vj.
Boil the sarsaparilla and marsh reed grass in nine pints of water for one hour; strain off the decoction, and pour the same quantity of water on the residuum, which is to be boiled for two hours: towards the end of the boiling add the borage flower, senna, and rose leaves, and then strain off, and to both decoctions add the sugar and honey, and boil the whole to the consistence of a sirup.

The dose for men is six table-spoonsful, and for women four, taken without addition, at six in the morning.

The sarsaparilla ptisan is then to be commenced; and is made as follows:—

Boil ℥ij. of sarsaparilla in three quarts of water, to two quarts, suffer it to infuse during the night, and strain it off in the morning.

This is to be drunk by the tumblerful, and several are to be taken during the day.

The above preparation has lately been asserted, by the New York Medical Society, to be nearly identical with the noted panacea of Swaim. It is believed that corrosive sublimate is often introduced into these nostrums at the discretion of the vender. That both the French and American have frequently salivated, is well ascertained.

Decoction of Burdock.

℞. Radicis Arctii lappæ consisæ, ℥iij.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiij.

Reduce the fluid by boiling to two pints, and strain. A tea-cupful may be taken for a dose, five or six times a-day.

Recommended in syphilis, scurvy, arthritic affections, &c.

Decoction of Mezereon.

℞. Corticis radicis Daphnis mezerei, ʒvj.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℔vj.

Reduce by boiling to ℔iv., and near the end of the decoction, add Radicis Glycyrrhizæ glabræ, ℥j. Strain, and give from one to four pounds per diem, as the stomach will bear it. Recommended in scrofula complicated with syphilis, &c.

Decoction of Lobelia Syphilitica.

℞. Radicis Lobeliæ syphiliticæ siccatæ et concisæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℔xij.

Boil down to ℔viij., and strain. Commence with half a pint daily, and increase it to two pints per diem, until free purging is induced; then omit it for three or four days, and resume and continue in this way until a cure is effected.

Applicable to secondary syphilis, and those diseases depending on the excessive use of mercury.

For a variety of decoctions of similar character, see *Swediaur on Syphilis.*

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia with Tartar Emetic.

Give of this solution a table-spoonful every hour.

For the prescription, see Cathartics.

Solution of Citrate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Succi limonis recentis, ℥j.
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, q. s. ad saturandum,
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, vel Menthæ, ℥iv.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, *pro re nata.*

This preparation is seldom employed in the practice of this city. It may, however, be beneficially given, where we wish a pleasant stimulating diaphoretic.

Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Eupatorii perfoliati, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for thirty minutes in a covered vessel. Then decant and take a wine-glassful every hour, till perspiration is freely produced. The infusion must be taken as hot as it can be drunk, otherwise, it may produce vomiting.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla, &c.

℞. Give of the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, a tea-cupful four or five times a-day.

This preparation, the formula for which is to be found in almost any Pharmacopœia, has long been celebrated in the sequelæ of syphilis, and the disease produced by the improper exhibition of mercury. It is also much employed in rheumatism. The rules laid down in the Dispensatories for the preparation of the decoction should be closely observed.

Infusion of the Asclepias Decumbens, or Pleurisy Root.

℞. Radicis Asclepiadis decumbentis, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oiss.
Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A tea-cupful to be taken warm, as frequently as the stomach will bear it.

Professor Chapman observes of this plant—"As a diaphoretic, I think it is distinguished by great certainty and permanency of operation, and has this estimable property, that it produces its effects without increasing much the force of the circulation, raising the temperature of the surface, or creating inquietude and restlessness."—*Therapeutics, Vol. I. p.* 347.

Decoction of Barley with Nitrate of Potash.

* ℞. Decocti Hordei, Oj.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒij.
Succi limonis, ℥j vel ℥ij.
Fiat potus.—To be used warm by the patient as a common drink.

Infusion of Pipsisseway.

℞. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—A tea-cupful every two hours.

Mixture of Muriate of Baryta, &c.

℞. Muriatis Barytæ,
Muriatis Ferri, āā. ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ,
Syrupi corticis aurantii, āā. ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—The dose may be from twenty to thirty drops every three hours. In some scrofulous diseases of obstinate character. *Hufeland.*

* For Decoction of Barley, see Dietetics.

CLASS VI.

EXPECTORANTS.

During the administration of Expectorants the patient should be kept warm, and, if the complaint be violent, in bed. The dose of all Expectorants should be repeated sufficiently often to allay the irritation as much as possible; for it is obvious that the act of coughing increases that very irritation which originally gave rise to it.

POWDERS, PILLS, &c.

Powders of Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Myrrhæ, gr. xij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
——— Potassæ nitratis, ʒss.
Misce, et divide in doses quatuor. One to be taken every fourth hour.
A stimulating expectorant.—*Paris' Pharmacologia.*

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Pulveris Doveri, ʒss.
Divide in chartulas iij.—Signa.—One, two or three times a-day, in sugar and water.

This remedy is introduced under the head of Diaphoretics, where perhaps it most properly belongs; but it often proves of such decided advantage as an expectorant, that it also deserves an insertion here.

Powders with Nitrate of Potash, Calomel, Opium, &c.

℞. Nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in sirup or molasses.

This preparation closely resembles the former, with the exception that it contains *calomel*, which is often serviceable in pleuritic cases.

It may be remarked, that all powders containing calomel, or other metallic preparations, should be given in sirup or molasses, as they sink when water is employed as the vehicle.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Myrrh.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr.x.
Pulveris Myrrhæ, ʒiss.
Confectionis rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.

This prescription is taken from the Pharmacologia of Dr. Paris, who recommends two to be taken twice a-day.

It is principally used in pertussis, in which disease a more efficient direction would be to give a pill every two hours. Dr. Paris remarks, that the principal nostrums for whooping-cough are formed either of opium or sulphate of zinc.

Pills of Conium, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Extracti Conii,
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi, āā. gr. x.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ iv.—Of which two may be taken at bed-time.—In pulmonary irritation, attended with rheumatic and other local pains.

Pills of Tartar Emetic, &c.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ,
Opii, āā. gr. iij.
Pulveris Tragacanthæ, gr. x.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ l.—Signa.—Two to be taken night and morning. In obstinate pulmonary catarrh.

Dr. Pariset.

Pills of Squill, Ammoniac, &c.

℞. Pulveris Scillæ, gr. xxx.
Ammoniaci gummi resinæ, ʒiss.
Extracti Conii, gr. xxx.
Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales xxx.—Of which two may be taken twice a-day. In asthma and chronic catarrh.

Pills of Squill, Calomel, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iij.
Scillæ recentis,
Ammoniaci gummi resinæ, āā. ℈j.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi, ʒj.
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.—ut fiant massa et divide in pilulas xxx.—Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In troublesome cough.

Dr. Latham.

The recent squill is greatly preferred by some physicians. It is generally given in doses double the size of those of the dried article.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ℈ss.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.—One of these pills may be given three times a-day.

They are recommended by some physicians in phthisis and pertussis.

Tar Pills.

℞. Picis liquidæ, ʒj.
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxx vel xl.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

Pills of Calomel, Squills, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xxiv.
Pulveris Scillæ, ʒss.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. vj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. xviij.
Fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Signa.—One every night. In catarrhal affections.

Ipecacuanha Pills.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv.
Saponis albi, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

These pills are employed in protracted catarrh, and in some cases of incipient phthisis.

Pills of Myrrh, &c.

℞. Myrrhæ gummi resinæ, ʒiss.
Scillæ exsiccatæ, ʒss.
Extracti Hyosciami, ϑij.
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Two to be taken night and morning.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris, in cases of phthisis and catarrh attended with great debility of the lungs.

Lozenges with Liquorice, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris gummi Acaciæ,
——— Extracti Glycyrrhizæ,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒij.
——— Opii, gr. vj.
Olei Anisi, gtt. iv.
Misce, et adde—
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—ut fiant trochisci lx.—Signa.—One of these may be dissolved in the mouth three or four times a-day.

These are the celebrated *Cough Lozenges* of Dr. Wistar.

Emetine Lozenges.

℞. Emitinæ coloratæ, gr. xxxij.
Sacchari albi, ℥ij.
Divide into Lozenges, each weighing ten grains. One of these will produce more or less nausea in a child; but if this is not desirable, they can be taken in divided portions. Adults may take five or six at intervals of two hours, without the risk of vomiting.

Cubeb Lozenges.

℞. Pulveris cubebarum, ʒij.
Balsami Tolutanæ, gr. vj.
Syrupi Balsami Peruviani,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, āā. ℥j.
Gummi arabici, q. s.
Mix, and divide into Lozenges of ten grains each. These are called Spitta's Lozenges, and are celebrated for the relief they afford in Coryza.

MIXTURES, SIRUPS, &c.

Mixture with Extract of Liquorice, &c., vulgo, Brown Mixture.

℞. Pulveris extracti Glycyrrhizæ,
——— gummi Arabici, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat solutio, et adde—
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.
Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata.* In catarrh.

Mixture with Sirup of Squills, &c.

℞. Syrupi Scillæ, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, ʒj.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour or two hours.

This is more particularly designed for children.

Compound Sirup of Squills, vulgo, Coxe's Hive Sirup.

℞. Syrupi Scillæ compositi, ℥j.

A tea-spoonful may be given to a child of one year old every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the violence of the disease.

Strongly recommended in pertussis, by Professor Coxe.

The following appears to be a more elegant compound.

℞. Infusionis Polygalæ senegæ, ℥iv.
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ, ℥j.
Oxymellis Scillitici, ʒiij.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. iss.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful *pro re nata* for children of two years of age. In croup.

Infusion of Polygala.

℞. Radicis Senegæ, ʒij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥vj.
Syrupi Tolutanæ, ℥j.
Gummi Ammoniaci, ʒss.

Misce.—A table-spoonful is to be given every two hours. In catarrh.

Mixture of Extract of Conium, &c.

℞. Extracti Conii maculati, ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ʒss.
Syrupi Tolutani, ℥ss.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥iv.

Misce, et signa.—From half to a whole tea-spoonful may be given once in four hours to a child one year old.

Dr. Pearson, in his work on pertussis, recommends the above as a valuable formula where a narcotic is wanted.

Mixture of Almond Emulsion, &c.

℞. Misturæ Amygdalæ, ℥v.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ,
Tinturæ Scillæ, āā. ʒj.
Syrupi Tolutani, ʒvj.

Misce, et signa.—Take a table-spoonful whenever the *cough* is urgent.

Almond emulsion is prepared by depriving the kernels of sweet almonds of their skins by immersing them in warm water, (called blanching.) Then beating them with some sugar to a pulp in a mortar, and adding water gradatim until an emulsion of sufficient thickness is formed. It is then to be strained.

White Linctus.

℞. Amygdalarum dulcium, no. xv.
Gummi Tragacanthæ, ℈j.
Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.
Olei Amygdali communis, ♏ij.
Aquæ florum Aurant: ♏ij.
—— destillatæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, frequently through the day. In catarrh.

Mistura Moschi.

See Antispasmodics.

Mixture of Oil of Amber, &c.

℞. Olei Succini rectificati, gtt. lxxx.
Gummi Arabici,
Sacchari albi, āā. ℥ss.
Tincturæ balsami Tolutani, ♏ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours. In spasmodic cough.

Mixture with Carbonate of Potash, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ♏ij.
Vini Antimonii, ℥j.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ♏ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—And let a table-spoonful be taken every hour or two hours.

Mixture with Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Bi-carbonatis Sodæ, gr. xij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, gtt. xx.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. iv.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—Give a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

This preparation is designed for children, and is chiefly used in pertussis.

Solution of Carbonate of Potash with Cochineal.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ℈j.
Pulveris Coccinellæ, ℈ss.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.—Dose for children a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

This is a popular remedy in pertussis.

Mixture with Tincture of Digitalis, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Digitalis, ℥ss.
——— Opii, gtt. lx.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ijss.
Misce.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken three or four times a-day. In hæmoptysis and in incipient phthisis.

Solution of Asafœtida, &c.

℞. Gummi Asafœtidæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Tincturæ Tolutani, ℥ss.
——— Opii, gtt. xl vel l.
A tea-spoonful to a child every two hours, and a pap-spoonful, (or more,) as frequently to an adult.

This preparation is one of great value in purtussis and all spasmodic diseases of the chest.

Tincture of Blood Root.

℞. Tincturæ Sanguinariæ Canadensis, Saturatæ, quantum placet.
Direct from 30 to 50 drops twice in the day.

This native product is one of the most powerful medicinal agents. It is violently emetic in large doses. In the quantity recommended it is said to produce diaphoresis, as well as effects analogous to digitalis.

Its active principle has been separated and is called "*sanguinarina.*"

Solution of Gum Ammoniac, &c.

℞. Gummi Ammoniaci, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Oxymellis Scillæ, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ℥ss.
A table-spoonful may be given every two hours.

This is a stimulating expectorant, and is useful in cases where debility appears to be the principal disease of the lungs.

Mixture with Milk of Asafœtida and Acetate of Ammonia.

℞. Gummi Asafœtidæ, ʒss.
Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis,
Aquæ Menthæ, āā. ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—A tea-spoonful to children, and a table-spoonful to adults in coughs, *pro re nata.*

This simple solution of asafœtida is frequently employed, and may, in some cases, be found to answer every purpose of a more complicated prescription.

Mixture of Copaiba and Balsam Tolu, &c.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ,
——— Tolu,
Pulveris gummi Arabici, āā. ℥ss.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. l.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, a table-spoonful *pro re nata*. In chronic whooping-cough. Where there is hectic excitement, digitalis may be added.

Tincture of Tolu with Digitalis, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Tolutani, ℥iss.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici,
Tincturæ Digitalis,
Vini Antimonii, āā. ℥ij.
Mellis despumati, ℥iss.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.

Fiat mistura, et signa.—A table-spoonful to be given, according to circumstances. *In Tussis senilis.*

Mixture with Balsam Peru, &c.

℞. Balsami Peruviani, ʒss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ʒij,
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
——— destillatæ, āā. ℥ss.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once, and repeated three or four times a-day. In cases of debilitated lungs.

The different *Balsams* have been almost proscribed from the class of expectorants, on account of their stimulating qualities. Balsam Copaiva was once employed, and has again been proposed by a modern writer, in diseases of the trachea.

The author has prescribed it with great advantage in that peculiar hoarseness which sometimes results from a violent attack of measles.

Tar Water.

℞. Picis liquidæ, Oij.
Aquæ cong. j.

Mix them, and stir them together with a wooden rod for an hour, then let the tar subside, strain the water and keep it in well-corked bottles.—A pint, or even two pints, may be taken daily.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac and Nitric Acid, called Nitric Lac Ammoniac.

℞. Gummi Ammoniaci, ℈ijss.
Acidi nitrici, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.

Pour the nitric acid and water together, then add the compound gradually to the gum, incorporating them well in a composition mortar. A table-spoonful may be taken three or four times a-day.

This preparation is strongly recommended in protracted catarrh, and some stages of phthisis pulmonalis, by Dr. J. Stuart, author of a treatise on *Colds*.

Mixture of Spermaceti, &c.

℞. Spermatis Ceti, ʒij.
Sacchari albi, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.

Rub the spermaceti and sugar together with the yelk of an egg, then gradually mix the water.—A table-spoonful for a dose, four or five times a-day. In Catarrh.

Sirup of Tolu with Belladonna, &c.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. xij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.
Syrupi Senegæ, ℥ss.

Misce et signa.—To take a tea-spoonful three or four times a-day, freely using gum water acidulated with lemon juice. In Coughs.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

℞. Gummi Acaciæ optimi, ℥ss.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥iv.

Fiat solutio.

Used in most pectoral diseases.

Infusion of Flaxseed, &c.

℞. Seminum Lini, ʒj.
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oij.
Macerate for two or three hours near the fire in a covered vessel: strain, and add lemon juice sufficient to make it agreeable.

It may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

Decoction of Iceland Moss.

℞. Lichenis Islandici, ℥j.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiss.
Boil to one pint, and strain.

This remedy once acquired great celebrity in coughs; but was overrated, and lost its reputation. It contains a bitter quality, which often recommends it in dyspepsia and in phthisis. From this it may be freed if necessary, by macerating it before boiling, and throwing the first liquor away. To be taken *ad libitum* by the patient.

Prussic or Hydrocyanic Acid.

As prussic acid rises to the top of an aqueous mixture, and thereby renders the dose very uncertain, we prefer directing the patient to drop the dose each time into a solution of gum Arabic or simple sirup. It should be kept covered from the light, and not allowed to be accessible to those unacquainted with its power, as even a strong inhalation will sometimes prostrate an adult. The physician should also know after what process the acid is made that he prescribes. That of Scheele, who discovered it, affords an acid containing some water, and this may be unequal at different times. The process of Gay Lussac, yields a fluid free from admixture, and of course much more energetic than the former. Majendie directs the Prussic acid of Gay Lussac to be diluted with 8.5 times its weight of water, and this he denominates *Medicinal Prussic Acid.* This

remedy is doubtless very efficacious in some diseases, but it is to be regretted that it is liable to such inequality of strength. We are told by Majendie, that, left to itself in close vessels, it decomposes sometimes in *less than an hour*, and can scarcely be kept over fifteen days. This is to be understood only of the acid of Gay Lussac.

The Prussic acid of Brande, as kept in our shops, may be commenced in doses of a drop three times a-day in mucilago acaciæ, or sugar and water, and augmented one drop daily, until its action on the system is fully displayed.

Majendie directs the following, among other formulæ, for the exhibition of his medicinal Prussic acid.

Pectoral Mixture.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℔j.
Sacchari albi, ℥iss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A pap-spoonful may be taken morning and evening, and gradually increased, (if necessary,) to six or eight spoonsful in the twenty-four hours—shaking the vial each time.

Prussic acid is also used externally, in the proportion of ʒij. to Oj. of water, or other fluids. In cancerous ulcers; dartre; and injected into the vagina, in cancer of the uterus.—*See Majendie's Formulary, Edit. 5th, p.* 66.

Dr. Morton's mode of administering Prussic acid is as follows:—

"In prescribing it I have mostly confined myself to a single prescription, which is a slight modification of that recommended by Dr. Granville of London.—Let half an ounce of gum Arabic be dissolved in seven ounces and a half of water, to which add half an ounce of sirup of tolu and twelve drops of Prussic acid prepared according to the formula of the London Pharmacopœia. Of this mixture, a table-spoonful may be

taken every three hours,—a medium dose which I prefer in commencing the use of so powerful a medicine."—*Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, p.* 132.

Cyanide of Potassium.

By dissolving this substance in eight times its weight of distilled water, it becomes the hydrocyanate of potassa, and may be employed as a remedy in the same doses as Prussic acid. It is said to exercise the same power over the system as the latter, with the advantage of being a more uniform and permanent medicine.

Mixture of Cyanide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii hydrocyanici medicatæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.
Sacchari purificati, ℥iss.
Fiat solutio.—Dose—a table-spoonful night and morning.
Majendie.

Cyanide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii cyanidi, gr. ss.
Aquæ lactucæ, ʒij.
Syrup althææ, ʒj.
Fiat mistura.—Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours.—*Majendie.*

Pills of Cyanide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii cyanidi,
Amyli, āā. gr. iv.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ, viij. Dose—a pill night and morning.

The preceding preparations are chiefly administered in pectoral affections, as Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisis, &c.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac, &c.

℞. Misturæ Ammoniaci, ℥iij.
Tincturæ Castorei, ʒss.
Syrupi Tolutani, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. v.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A small table-spoonful every three or four hours in troublesome cough. *Dr. Meigs.*

Mixture of Morphia and Tolu.

℞. Oxymellis Scillæ, ℥iss.
Syrupi Tolutani, ℥ss.
Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. ij.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, *pro re nata.* Useful in Phthisis pulmonalis, and other diseases attended with troublesome cough. *Dr. Meigs.*

Tolu with Morphia and Antimony.

℞. Mucilaginis gummi Arabici, Oj.
Syrupi Tolutani, ℥ij.
Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. iss vel ij.
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ij.

Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.
Morton on Consumption, page 123.

Decoction of Seneka Root.

℞. Radicis Polygalæ senegæ contusæ, ℥j.
——— Glycyrrhizæ, ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oiss.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

This decoction is serviceable in pectoral diseases. In croup, the author has seen it productive of great benefit.

INHALATION.

Inhalation is a means of applying remedies directly to the lungs.

The best instrument for this purpose is the *Inhaler* of Mudge. As a substitute however, the common tea-pot may be used, or a funnel inverted over a bowl.

The substances usually selected for inhalation are—

The steam of warm water:

The steam of vinegar, produced by pouring it into boiling water.

Also, Balsam Tolu, as follows:—

℞. Balsami Tolutani, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Misce.—To be inhaled in diseases of the lungs.

Ether is also used alone, or impregnated. When saturated with cicuta, and inhaled from a wine-glass, it is said to be serviceable in protracted catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, &c. Dr. Morton advises Dr. Pearson's formula, which consists in keeping a drachm of powdered cicuta in an ounce of ether for a week. A tea-spoonful or two of this impregnated fluid may be inhaled at a time, and repeated thrice per diem.—*Morton on Consumption, page* 136.

Stramonium is an article recommended particularly in asthma and consumption. The root is cut, dried, and smoked from a common pipe.

Fumigations of *tar* and *turpentine* are also recommended from high authority. The former is said to have cured consumption. It usually is applied by placing the tar on a dish over coals, and suffering it slowly to evaporate:—but a far neater and more effectual mode is that practised by Sir Alexander Crichton, viz: "an ounce of potash is added to every pound of tar, in order that the latter may be deprived of its pyroligneous acid. The two ingredients being well mixed, should be first boiled for a few minutes in the open air, in order to disengage any impurities, and then be kept at a simmer in the room of the patient. This is effected by putting the mixture in an iron vessel, and placing the latter over a spirit lamp, or some

analogous contrivance. In this way, not only a chamber, but an entire house, is speedily pervaded by a most agreeable vapour, which, although it may at first excite some disposition to cough, both in healthy and sick persons, very soon, in a majority of cases, allays this symptom, and with it a great proportion of the patient's distress."—*Morton, ut supra.*

The fumes of *resin* are frequently employed by Dr. Parrish, of this city; he directs it to be put on a hot shovel, or coals, and allows the patient to inhale it gradually until it is ascertained whether it can be borne. To some persons it is very agreeable, while the lungs of others cannot tolerate it. He has found it beneficial in debility of the lungs, whether idiopathic or the result of disease; and also advises it in pertussis and phthisis.

In some cases of croup, the inhalation of ether or Hoffman's anodyne, will often procure the most prompt relief, and gain time for the application of general remedies.

Chlorine gas has also been much used by inhalation, not pure, however, but mixed or diluted with atmospheric air. For this purpose a little acid of any kind may be dropped gently on a mixture of chloride of lime, by which means the chlorine is gradually disengaged, and be inhaled as it rises; or, the air of a room may be charged with it in like manner. It has been much commended in Bronchitis and the kindred affections, but is getting into disuse from its manifest want of efficacy.*

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* *Fumigation of Chlorine.*

℞. Muriatis Sodæ, ℔ij.
Oxidi Manganesii, ℥v.
Aquæ, ℔j.
Acidi Sulphurici, ℔j.

Mix the salt and manganese, and add at proper intervals the acid and water, mingled. When used in the wards of hospitals or other infected apartments, the patients should be previously removed. For the method of preparing the different chlorides used as disenfecting agents, see *Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Vol. I. No. 4.*

The following is Dr. Scuddamore's recipe for Iodine Inhalation :

℞. Iodinæ,
Iodidi potassii, āā gr. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥v ℥vj.
Alcohol, ℥j.
Mix, and use for inhalation.

"I usually commence with a drachm of this mixture, proceeding gradually to the extent of half an ounce, (rarely more,) putting two-thirds the dose for the first half of the time (10, 15, or 20 minutes,) and the other third for the remainder, always adding thirty minims of a saturated tincture of conium, with an increase if the cough be very irritable. Occasionally I add some saturated tincture of ipecacuanha; and when the respiration is spasmodically affected, some ætherial tincture of the lobelia inflata."—*Scuddamore.*

CLASS VII.

EMMENAGOGUES.

Emmenagouges are those medicines which promote the menstrual discharge, or restore it when entirely suppressed. Although by some authors the specific action of these medicines on the uterus has been questioned, if not denied, yet by others, whose authority is equally to be trusted, it has been fully acknowledged.

It must, however, be observed, that amenorrhœa occurs under opposite states of the system; and where general *debility* appears to be the cause of the local disease, it is advisable to accompany the emmenagogue with an active course of tonics. While, on the contrary, if the obstruction be the effect of *a plethoric habit*, bleeding, cathartics, &c., are essential preliminaries to the exhibition and success of a specific remedy.

POWDERS.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

℞. Pulveris Hieræ picræ, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas vj.—One three times a-day.

This article is placed under the head of cathartics, but it is a remedy so generally employed as an emmenagogue, that it appears necessary also to insert it here.

Powder of Madder.

℞. Pulveris Rubiæ tinctori, ℥ss.
Signa.—A small tea-spoonful to be taken morning, noon and night, in sugar and water.

It should be remembered that there are three or four qualities of madder, which circumstance may account for the frequent failure of this remedy. Dr. Dewees frequently employs it.

Powder with Savin, &c.

℞. Sabinæ exsiccatæ,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ℥j.
——— Potassæ sulphatis, ℥ij.
Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken twice a-day.

Powder with Savin and Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ, ℥ij.
——— Cantharidum, gr. ij.
Misce et divide in pulveres iv.—Signa.—One to be taken every night, on going to bed.

Powder of Spurred Rye.

℞. Pulveris Secalis cornuti, ℈ij.
Divide in chartulas iv.—Of which one may be taken morning and night, in sugar and water.

Drs. Chapman and Dorsey have placed this remedy under the head of Emmenagogues, though we are not aware that it has ever been successfully employed as such.

Pills of Myrrh, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Gummi Myrrhæ,
Sulphatis Ferri, āā. ℈ij.
Carbonatis Potassæ,
Saponis purificati, āā. ℥ss.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xl. dividenda.—Of which two may be taken morning, noon and night. In that suppression of the catamenia which is incident to phthisis pulmonalis.

Hooper's Pills.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ℈j.
Pulveris Sennæ,
——— Jalapæ,
——— Super-tartratis Potassæ; āā. ℈ss.
——— Zingiberis, gr. xij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxv. dividenda.

The patient is directed to take three twice in the day, followed by twenty drops of the tinctura ferri muriatis in a glass of some bitter infusion.

This compound is sold by the apothecaries as a patent medicine.

Pills of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri exsiccati, ℈j.
Pulveris Aloes, ℈ij.
——— Caryophylli, gr. v.
Terebinthinæ venetæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—One to be taken three times a-day.

DECOCTIONS, TINCTURES, &c.

Decoction of Seneka.

℞. Radicis Senegæ contusæ, ℥j.
Corticis Aurantiarum, ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Let the seneka simmer over a slow fire until the fluid be reduced one-third; add the orange-peel, cover until cool, and then strain.

Dr. Chapman observes—"My rule in the administration of the medicine in these cases, (that is, of amenorrhœa,) is to give about four ounces of the decoction, more or less, during the day, according to the circumstances of the case. But at the time when the menstrual effort is expected to be made, and until the discharge is actually induced, I push the dose as far as the stomach will allow, having given as much as two ounces every hour."—*Therapeutics, Vol. II. p.* 38.

Infusion of Ergot.

℞. Secalis Cornuti contusi, ℥ij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥vj.
Fiat infusio.—To be given by spoonsful, in protracted parturition occasioned by deficiency of contractile power in the uterus.

For the same purpose the powder may also be given in doses of ℈j., as well as to assist in arresting uterine hemorrhage, and to cause the expulsion of the placenta.

Decoction of Ergot.

℞. Secalis cornuti, ℥j.
Aquæ, Oiiss.
Boil gradually down to two pints, and give a table-spoonful every fifteen minutes. Used in the same circumstances as the infusion.

Tincture of Ergot.

℞. Secalis cornuti, ℥iiss.
Spiritus tenuioris, Oj.
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. This is the formula used in Guy's Hospital. Dose twenty drops to a dram.

Sirup of Ergot.

℞. Secalis cornuti, gr. xx.
Extracti Opii, gr. ¾.
Syrupi simplicis, ℥viij.
M.—Dose an ounce (two table-spoonsful) *pro re nata*, in engorgement of the uterus. *Lisfranc.*

Decoction of Madder.

℞. Pulveris Rubiæ tinctori, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Simmer for fifteen minutes—and add—
Caryophylli contusi, ℥j.
Signa.—When cool, strain and give a wine-glassful every three hours, a short time before the expected return of the menstrual discharge.—*See Dewees on Females, p. 74.*

Mixture of Camphor, &c.

℞. Camphoræ, ℈j.
Spiritus vini rectificati, q. s.—ut fiat pulvis: dein adde—
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒj.
Sacchari albi, q. s.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.

This mixture would more properly appear under the head of Narcotics, but as Dr. Dewees considers it particularly efficacious in dysmenorrhœa, we have given it a place with Emmenagogues. He directs "one-half the above draught to be given the instant pain is experienced, and if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be given."—*Syst. Mid. p.* 158.

Tincture of Hellebore.

℞. Tincturæ Hellebori nigri, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful three times a-day, increasing the quantity as the stomach will admit of it.

Tincture of Hellebore, Myrrh, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Hellebori nigri, ℥ss.
——— Myrrhæ, ℥j.
——— Cantharidum, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—The patient may take thirty drops, three times a-day, in a little sugar and water.

Tincture of Savin, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Sabinæ compositæ, ℥j.
——— Hellebori nigri, ℥ss.
——— Castorei, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take forty drops three times a-day, in any vehicle.

Tincture of Guaiacum, (Dewees.)

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci, ℥iv.
Carbonatis Sodæ vel Potassæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris Pimentæ, ℥j.
Alcoholis diluti, ℔j.

Misce.—"Digest for a few days.—The volatile spirit of ammonia to be added *pro re nata*, in the proportion of a drachm or two, to every four ounces of tincture."

The above formula is different from that adopted in the Pharmacopœias, for which reason we have inserted it here. Dr. Dewees informs us, that after nearly thirty-five years' experience with this tincture, he has never known it to fail in restoring the *suppressed catamenia*, where the suppression was an *idiopathic disease*. He gives it morning, noon and night, in doses of a tea-spoonful in a little sweetened milk; and sometimes in a little Madeira, Sherry, or Teneriffe wine. It is occasionally necessary to continue the medicine for some weeks, on which occasion, the dose must be judiciously augmented.—*Syst. Mid. p.* 149.

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Guaiaci volatilis, ʒj.
Balsami Copaibæ, ℥ss.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful two or three times a-day.

In cases of amenorrhœa connected with general debility.

Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodini optimi, ℈ij.
Spiritus vini rectificati, ℥j.
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒij.
Fiat tinctura.—Signa.—From ten to twenty drops twice a-day, gradually increasing it to forty drops.

The above we are informed by M. Durand, apothecary of this place, is a saturated tincture. Dr. Bell has used it beneficially in amenorrhœa, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c.

From its great activity, it requires to be cautiously administered.

Solution of Iodide of Potassa.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—Thirty drops of this solution is directed by Dr. Bell in the above cases.—*See N. A. M. and S. Journal, Oct.* 1828.

Injection of Aqua Ammoniæ, &c.

℞. Aquæ Ammoniæ, gtt. xx.
Lactis recentis, ℥i.
Misce.—Signa.—This quantity to be thrown into the vagina three or four times a-day in cases of amenorrhœa.

Tincture of Cantharides, (Dewees.)

This tincture, as prepared from the formula of Dr. Dewees, differs from that kept in the shops in strength only. Ten drops may be taken three times a-day, and gradually increased; and, if necessary, until strangury is induced.

Mixture of Muriate of Iron, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Muriatis Ferri,
——— Aloes compositæ, āā. ℥ss.
——— Castorei, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take a tea-spoonful three times a-day in a wine-glassful of camomile tea.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

℞. Tincturæ Hieræ Picræ, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken three times a-day in sugar and water.

Compound Tincture of Aloes.

℞. Tincturæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Dose.—A tea-spoonful *pro re nata.*

CLASS VIII.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Anthelmintics are medicines employed to destroy and bring away worms from the alimentary canal. They are also termed Vermifuges.

The only unequivocal proof of the existence of worms in the alimentary canal is the ejection of some of them *per anum*, or, as sometimes happens, by the mouth. When, in such cases vermifuges are resorted to, they must be persevered in for several days, with the occasional intervention of an active cathartic.

POWDERS.

Calomel with Gamboge.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v.
Pulveris Gambogiæ, gr. vj vel x.
Misce.—For an adult.—To be taken in sirup early in the morning.

Gamboge is sometimes given in doses of fifteen or twenty grains for the tape-worm, and is highly spoken of in such cases.

Calomel with Pink-Root.

℞. Hydrargyri chloride mitis, gr. iv.
Pulveris Spigeliæ, gr. x.
Misce.—Signa.—To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a dose of castor oil or senna and manna.—For children upwards of four years old.

Pink-Root with Savin, &c.

℞. Pulveris Spigeliæ,
——— Sennæ, āā. ℈ij.
——— Sabinæ, gr. xij.
Fiant chartulæ vj.—Signa.—One every morning till three are taken, then give a dose of castor oil; if the effect is not produced, the remainder may be exhibited after the same manner.

Common Salt with Cochineal.

℞. Sodii Chloridi, ʒiij.
Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, gr. xv.
Fiant doses vj.—Signa.—One every morning, following the last dose with some purgative medicine.

Dr. Rush speaks in high terms of this remedy.

Carbonate of Iron.

℞. Carbonatis Ferri, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas iij.—One powder to be taken before breakfast.

Of this remedy, also, the late Professor Rush had a very favourable opinion. He gave it in doses of from 5 grs. to ʒss. to children of from one year old to ten, and sometimes in half ounce doses, with safety and success. It is chiefly used in tape-worm.—*See Observ. and Inquiries, p.* 243.

Powder of Male Fern.

Give of the powder of the Male Fern Root from one to three drachms, in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness has gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge, (eight or ten grs. of the last and five or six grs. of the first,) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then: and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce, or ʒvj. of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which

generally happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated with the same regimen, the next day. In the tape-worm.—*Nouffer.*

It has been suggested, and with some probability, that the purge directed to follow this remedy is that on which the greatest reliance is to be placed.

Tin Electuary.

℞. Pulveris Stanni, ʒvj vel ℥j.
* Sacchari liquidi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Two or three table-spoonsful may be given early in the morning; to be repeated until the whole be taken, and then followed by an active cathartic.

The efficacy of this remedy is said to be increased by combination with sulphur, by which means sulphuretted hydrogen would be generated, and the worm destroyed by this offensive gas. Larger doses than those mentioned are sometimes prescribed.

Cowhage Electuary.

℞. Spicularum Dolichi, ʒj.
Mellis liquidi, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—Dose, a tea-spoonful to a child two or three years old; to be given before breakfast in the mornings of three successive days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic. In *Lumbrici.*

Vermifuge Bolus.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. ij.
Seminum Artemisiæ santonicæ, gr. viij.
Camphoræ, gr. vj.
Syrupi, q. s.—ut fiat bolus.
To be repeated *pro re nata*—for children of four or six years of age. *Ratier's Formulary.*

* Molasses. Any sirup will, of course, answer the same purpose.

INFUSIONS, DECOCTIONS, &c.

Infusion of Pink-Root, &c., vulgo, Worm-Tea.

℞. Radicis Spigeliæ Marilandicæ, ℥ss.
Sennæ foliorum, ʒij.
Mannæ optimæ, ℥j,
Seminum Fœniculi, ʒij vel ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A wine-glassful may be given to a child of two years old, three or four times a-day.

Pills of Venice Turpentine, &c.

℞. Terebinthinæ venetæ, ʒj.
Extracti Hyosciami, gr. iv.
Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. viij.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas singulas gr. ij.
Of these four are to be taken every three hours, and during the entire period, the patient is to take only weak broth, tea, or coffee.

They are strongly recommended by some of the German practitioners in tape-worm.

Infusion of Pink-Root.

℞. Radicis Spigelia, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Of which a child may take from one to two table-spoonsful at a dose; an adult from ℥j to ℥iv.

The spigelia sometimes affects children violently; hence the necessity of caution in its use.

Decoction of the Geoffrea Bark.

℞. Corticis Geoffreæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Oij.
To be boiled over a slow fire until it assumes the colour of amber or Madeira wine.—Dose for adults four table-spoonsful; for children two or three years old, one table-spoonful; and so in proportion to

the age and strength of the patient.—The dose of the extract of this medicine is stated by Dr. Chapman to be three grains, and of the powder, ʒss.

We are not aware that the remedy has been much employed in this city. Cold water is to be avoided while using this decoction; if, however, any unpleasant consequences follow its exhibition, and particularly where an overdose has been given, our best resource is Oleum Ricini, together with tepid water acidulated with lemon juice, or some other vegetable acid.

Mixture of Worm-seed Oil.

℞. Olei Chenopodii, ʒj.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Arabici, āā. ʒiss.
Misce, secundum artem; tunc adde—
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥ijss.
A tea-spoonful of this preparation may be given four times a-day for two days in succession, and then purged off with castor oil or salts.—For children of three to eight years old.

This is a vermifuge of considerable reputation in this country. It is generally used in *Lumbrici* and *Ascarides;* though we have heard of its having been successfully given for *Tenia*, but in much larger doses.

Spirit of Turpentine.

Is recommended for *Tape-worm*, in doses of ʒss to ʒij. daily, taken in honey.

Dr. Chapman speaks highly of this remedy; and the safety of such doses seems to be now fully established.

Olive Oil and Ammonia.

℞. Olei Olivarum, ℥viij.
Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, ʒij.
Dose, three spoonsful night and morning.

This remedy is highly spoken of by some authors, and may be given in much larger quantities; if it should not purge, it will be necessary to follow it with some aloetic or other cathartic preparation.

Decoction of the Bark of Pomegranate.

℞. Corticis radicis Granati, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oiss.
To be boiled away one-half, and given in doses of an ounce several times in the day.

"The efficacy of the bark of the root of the Pomegranate," says Dr. Ainslie, (Mat. Med. of Hindoostan,) "as a remedy for the tape-worm, is now well established in India."—*Paris, vol.* ii. *p.* 173.

Aloetic Enema.

℞. Gummi Aloes, ʒij.
Lactis recentis, Oj.
Fiat enema.—The half of this may be given to a child eight or ten years old. In Ascarides.

Spirits of Turpentine with Hartshorn.

℞. Olei Cornu Cervi fœtidi, ℥ss.
—— Terebinthinæ, ℥iss.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every morning. In tænia. *M. Chabert.*

Spirit of Turpentine, Ether, &c.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥ss.
Ætheris sulphurici, ʒij.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ℥ss.
Aquæ Chamæmelæ destillatæ, ℥xvj.
Misce, et signa.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken morning and evening. In tænia. *Dr. Frank.*

Enema of Camphor, &c.

R. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Olei olivarum, ʒij.
Misce pro enemate.

This preparation is particularly adapted to *Ascarides*, and should be freely thrown up the rectum for three or four successive nights. No remedy is more effectual than this in relieving the intolerable itching caused by those worms.

Enemata are the most certain of all remedies in *Ascarides;* they may be made of various substances, such as solution of asafœtida, of common salt, hepar sulphuris, pure olive oil, soap, &c. &c.

CLASS IX.

EPISPASTICS.

"By the ancients, all the external applications which redden or inflame the skin, were called *Epispastice*, and these were designated according to the several degrees of effect:—the slightest, entitled *phœnigmoi;* the next, *sinapismi;* the more active, *vesicatorii;* and the strongest, *caustici.*"

We shall, however, as heretofore, follow the arrangement adopted by Dr. Chapman, and divide them into Rubefacients, Blisters, and Caustics; and with him too, we shall first speak of *Blisters.*

As a general rule, blisters should remain on the patient ten or twelve hours, in order to ensure their full effect. There are individuals, however, whose skins are so delicate, that a shorter application will answer every purpose; in children, it is seldom, and perhaps never, necessary to leave them on longer than four or six hours. When they are applied to the scalp, twenty-four hours is almost universally required; and Dr. Chapman directs the hair to be shaved, if possible, some hours before the application is made.

The usual dressing, when a blister is taken off, is basilicon ointment, or *ceratum simplex,* according to the urgency of the case, or the irritability of the system. In order to keep it open, the weak epispastic, or savin ointment, will be found sufficient.

In cases of acute disease, these remedies ought never to precede those means which have a tendency to reduce the system. It is generally admitted, that otherwise employed, they do harm, though there are individuals of acknowledged experience who say, "they can bring a patient to the blistering point at pleasure;" and in pleurisy, and some other acute diseases, apply them soon after a free bleeding. The blister should be placed as near the affected part as possible. In fevers they are usually put on the inside of the forearms or legs, back of the neck, or between the shoulders.

Where the system is very prostrate, they should be applied to the inside of the thighs, or the last two places mentioned: for when the circulation is very languid in the extremities, they seldom draw well, and are even liable to produce gangrene by exhausting the little vitality that remains.

Where, from peculiarity of constitution, *strangury* is produced by them, we must take them off after a few hours, and bathe the part with sweet oil or some such mild application—if this prove insufficient, resort must be had to diluent drinks, such as flaxseed tea or barley water, with the sweet spirits of nitre; camphor or parsley tea, or bladders half filled with warm water and applied to the pubes. An opium suppository or injection will be found very advantageous. A poultice of ground flaxseed or starch is often very serviceable. Prevention, however, is better than cure; and in irritable constitutions, or in persons disposed to strangury, the blistering ointment, before being spread, should be rubbed up with three or four grains of opium and three or four times as much camphor, before it is spread. This preventive seldom fails. Blisters are rendered much less irritating by covering them with a fine gauze, which, if it be pressed in close contact with the plaster, will not prevent or materially retard its operation.

It is said by some writers, that if a blister be sprinkled with powdered camphor, previous to its application, strangury will never result: this precaution cannot

always be relied on, though it will be well to give it a trial where strangury is anticipated.

Epispastic Ointment.

℞. Ceræ flavæ,
Resinæ,
Axungiæ Porcinæ, āā. ʒvj.
Melt over a slow fire, and when at the temperature of 98° add slowly—
Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒvijss.
Misce, et fiat unguentum.

If the cantharides be united with the melted plaster before it is partially cooled, they are liable to be injured by the heat.

In employing this ointment, the margin of the blister should be covered with adhesive plaster, in order to confine it to its place, and prevent its creating unnecessary irritation. Another mode is to draw straps across it diagonally, which plan we generally prefer; it prevents the blister from rising in the middle, and thereby partially defeating its object.

It is mentioned in Paris' Pharmacologia, that the flies may be deprived of their power of producing strangury by first boiling them in water.

RUBEFACIENTS.

The substances called Rubefacients not unfrequently vesicate on very delicate skins. The term, therefore, is relative. They are employed for the same purpose as Blisters, and are often good substitutes for them.

Plaster of Mercurial Ointment, Camphor, &c.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri, ℥j.
Olei Terebinthinæ,
Camphoræ, āā. ʒij.
Cerati simplicis, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum secundum artem. Used as a rubefacient over the hypochondriac region, when blisters are precluded.

Tartar Emetic Plaster.

This may be made by sprinkling the powdered Tartrate of Antimony on the surface of a Burgundy pitch or adhesive plaster, or on one made by spreading Basilicon, or simple ointment, on leather or linen. In either way the margin should be left clean.

This remedy requires a longer time to produce its effect than the ordinary blister; the irritation is of a peculiar and very painful kind.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii, ʒj.
Axungiæ Porcinæ, ℥j.
Misce secundum artem.

This ointment, when applied to the skin, is a slow but certain means of exciting an eruption. We have given the formula of Dr. Hannay, of Glasgow, in Scotland. Dr. Jenner recommended a much larger proportion of the antimony.

Tartar Emetic and Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Tartratis Antimonii, ʒj.
Chloridi Hydrargyri, gr. v.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi, ʒj.
Solve sales in aqua, dein adde spiritum.

This solution is applied by wetting the fingers with it, and rubbing it on the part. The rubbing should be continued for five or ten minutes, and after some hours a pustular eruption will appear.—Dr. Hannay's essay, "*De Tartratis Antimonii Usu Externo*," *p.* 26.

It has been extolled in pertussis, dyspnœa, cough, pains in the chest, &c., and in the removal of incipient tumours.

It has been ascertained by the illustrious Jenner and others, that Tartar Emetic employed for an *undue*

length of time externally, will produce violent effects upon the system.

We find in a note in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, vol. ii. p. 283, that Dr. Francis mentions two cases where Tartar Emetic Ointment, excessively used, produced effects similar to those at times arising from the outward application of arsenic. Majendie and Brodie ascertained by experiments upon animals, that inserted into wounds its effects resemble those produced by internal exhibition.

Granville's Ammoniated Counter-irritant, or Antidynous Lotions.

These preparations act with great celerity, and are now in common use. They are formed of *three ingredients*, mixed in certain proportions, according to the urgency of the case.

1. The first ingredient is the *strongest liquor of ammonia* (liquor ammoniæ fortissimus) which is made by saturating a given quantity of distilled water, contained in a glass receiver surrounded by ice, with ammoniacal gas, obtained in the usual way from a mixture of equal parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia and recently slacked lime, both reduced to a fine powder. The water, by this process, may be made to take up nearly eight hundred times its bulk of ammoniated gas, and is three times the strength of the liquor ammoniæ of the London Pharmacopeia.

2. The second ingredient is distilled spirits of Rosemary, prepared by taking two ℔s of the tips or small leaves of fresh Rosemary, and eight pints of alcohol, which are infused together for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and after adding as much water as will first prevent the empyreumatic smell, distil over *seven* pints.

3. The third ingredient is spirit of camphor, made as follows: To four oz. of pure camphor, add two pints of alcohol, so as to dissolve the camphor, which solution should be filtered.

Of the preceding ingredients, Dr. Granville prepares two ammoniated lotions, differing in strength; viz.

The Milder Ammoniated Lotion.
(Lotio ammoniata mitior.)

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ fortissimi, ʒj.
Spiritus rosmarini, ʒvj.
——— camphoræ, ʒij.
Misce.

The Stronger Ammoniated Lotion.

(Lotio ammoniata fortior.)

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ fortissimi, ℥x.
Spiritus rosemarinæ, ℥ss.
——— camphoræ, ℥ij.
Misce.*

As to the method of applying these counter-irritants, we shall use the words of their inventor, Dr. Granville. "First impregnate with the colourless and transparent liquid, either a piece of linen folded six or seven times to the size of the part intended to be covered, or a piece of thick and coarse flannel; and, secondly, lay either of them on the spot, pressing with the hand at the same time, very steadily and firmly, the said linen or flannel, over which there should be placed a thick towel, doubled several times, so that not only the evaporation of the lotion may be impeded, but the hand employed in pressing the application to the part may not suffer damage from any evaporation, or from contact with the liquid. In some parts of the body more convenient than the others, the readiest and most effectual mode of pressing down the application is, by tying over it a towel or thick bandage; but to this mode there is the objection that we cannot, under certain circumstances, infect the part as quickly and as often as required, so as to judge, from the effect of the application, when to stop, or how long to persevere in using it."†

When applied to the temples, forehead, jaws, or chin, great care must be taken to prevent the effluvia from affecting the eyes and nostrils. The skin should be examined in a minute or two after the application, in order to see the effect produced. When the pain is severe after the lotion is removed, simple diluent washes, and warm water is perhaps the best, will speedily allay it. Vesication will generally take place in from two to five minutes, and even in a minute in some persons: but where cauterization is requisite, ten, or twelve minutes may be necessary. The irritated or denuded surface may be dressed according to existing indications, with a simple poultice, tepid fomentation, cerate or irritating ointments.

The *Pommade Ammoniacale* of M. Goudret, which belongs to this series of counter-irritants, is made as follows:

* Dunglison, New remedies, p. 504.

† Granville. Counter-irritation, its Principles and Practice, p. 39.

℞. Adipis, ʒvij.
Olei amygalarum, ʒiss.
Ammoniæ liquidæ (25°) ʒvj.

Melt the lard, mix the oil with it, and pour them into a wide-mouthed vial with a glass stopper; then add the ammonia, close the bottle, mix the contents together by shaking, and keep the mixture in a cool place. If the skin is to be excited, perspiration to be re-established, or some sub-cutaneous engorgement to be dissipated, light and hasty practices accomplish these objects. If a rubefacient effect is desirable, spread the ointment thickly on linen, and apply it for one or two minutes. For vesication, continue the application for five or six minutes; and by a farther continuance, absolute cauterization is speedily produced.

These powerful preparations are used in a great variety of diseases, and in all cases when speedy and powerful counter-irritation is demanded; as in Neuralgia and rheumatic affections generally, both acute and chronic; spasms, convulsions, gout, paralysis, inflammatory diseases of internal organs, diseases of the heart, sprains, &c. &c.

Instantaneous Vesication.

The French practitioners have a process for raising an instant blister. A piece of linen or paper being cut to the requisite size, is immersed in spirits of wine or brandy, or even cologne water, or spirits of camphor, whichever is most readily obtained. It is then laid on the part to be blistered, taking care that the moisture does not wet the surrounding surface. The flame of a lighted taper is then applied quickly over the surface of the paper, so as to cause ignition, which is almost instantaneous. At the conclusion of this operation, the cuticle is found detached and raised from the true skin beneath.

Ointment of Iodine and Calomel.

℞. Iodini, partem j.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, partem iss.
Axungiæ, partes xlviij.
The iodine to be first united to the lard, and then the calomel added.

MM. Planc and Souberain, by whom this ointment is proposed, state that these are the only proportions that can be used, without leading to decompositions that will defeat our intentions.

Ointment of Protoiodide of Mercury, &c.

℞. Protoiodidi Hydrargyri, gr. vj.
Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. viij.
Axungiæ, ʒj.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

Recommended by the French physicians in glandular swellings. The morphia is believed by them to prevent the unpleasant effects of iodine when used in the shape of ointment. *Pelletan.*

Ointment of Protoiodide of Mercury.

℞. Protoiodidi Hydrargyri, ℈j.
Axungiæ, ʒiss.
Fiat unguentum.—Used to accelerate the cicatrization of inveterate venereal ulcers.

An ointment may be made in the same proportions of the *deutoiodide of mercury.* Of course to be used with more caution.

Ointment of Iodate of Zinc.

℞. Iodatis Zinci, ʒj.
Axungiæ, ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.—A drachm to be rubbed on the tumour twice a-day.

Dr. Ure recommends the above as a substitute for the ointment of hydriocate of potassa in glandular swellings.

Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞. Hydriodatis Potassæ, ℈j.
Cerati simplicis, ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

To be applied to scrofulous swellings, where the skin is unbroken.

Iodine Ointment.

℞. Deuto-iodureti hydrargyri, gr. xv.
Adipis preparatæ, ʒij.
Olei limonis, gtt. xx.
Fiat unguentum.

Employed as a curative application to syphilitic tubercles, chronic ulceration and other sequellæ of venereal. Its great activity requires caution in its use. *Ratier.*

Simple Iodine Ointment.

℞. Iodinæ, gr, iij.
Adipis, ʒij.
Fiat unguentum.
Used as the preceding preparation.

Iodine Liniment.

℞. Linamenti saponis compositi, ʒj.
Tincturæ Iodinæ, ʒj.
Misce.

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Potassæ iodidi, ʒss.
Adipis, ʒiss.
Ut unguentum.—For Tetter and the kindred eruptions.

Lugol's Ointment of Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodinæ, gr. xij.
Potassæ iodidi, ℈iv.
Adipis, ʒij.
Fiat unguentum.—Used in scrofulous opthalmia, ulcers, &c.

Ointment of Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium with Opium.

℞. Iodinæ, gr. xvj.
Potassæ iodidi, ʒj.
Tincturæ opii, ʒij.
Adipis, ʒij.
Fiat unguentum. Applied to scrofulous and other ulcers.—*Lugol.*

Ointment of Iodide of Arsenic.

℞. Iodidi arsenici, gr. iij.
Adipis preparatæ, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.
Employed in Lepra, Impetigo, and other cutaneous affections.

Ointment of Cyanide of Mercury.

℞. Hydrargyri Cyanidi, gr. xij.
Adipis, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.

R. Iodureti Sulphuris, partes 5.
Adipis, partes 96.
Fiat unguentum.—In Diseases of the Skin. *Magendie.*

Ointment of Bromium.

℞. Adipis, ℥j.
Hydrobromatis Potassæ, gr. xxxiv.
Fiat unguentum.

Decoction of Turpentine and Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Cantharidum, ℥i.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥viij.
Boil them together for three hours, then filter.

This is the process usually followed by our apothecaries, but we conceive thirty minutes' boiling would be quite sufficient, and the cantharides be less likely to be injured by the heat. It was first made by Dr. Hartshorne of this city, who has used it with great success in the typhoid state of fever. It is merely rubbed over the surface of the body.

Kentish Ointment.

℞. Unguenti Resinæ flavæ, ℥ij.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij. vel ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.

This preparation has long been celebrated in burns and scalds. We must be careful to avoid touching the sound skin, for turpentine occasionally inflames it severely.

Turpentine Liniment.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥ij.
— Olivarum, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Fiat linimentum.

Creosote Ointment.

℞. Creosotis, gtt. xv.
Cerati simplicis, ℥j.
Olei cinnamomi, gtt. vj.
Fiat unguentum.—In ulcers of a chronic character, and in cutaneous eruptions.

Digestive Ointment of the French Hospitals.

℞. Unguenti terebinthinæ comp. ℥ij.
Vitellum ovi j.
Olei olivarum, ʒij.
Misce.—Used in dressing indolent wounds and ulcers. *Ratier.*

Sulphur Ointment.

℞. Adipis suilli, ℔j.
Sulphuris sublimati, ℥viij.
Fiat unguentum.—Used in friction—three to six drachms at a time.

Mercurial Cerate.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri, ʒiv.
Cerati simplicis, ℥x.
Fiat unguentum.—A dressing for venereal ulcers. *Ratier.*

Ointment of Belladonna.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Adipis Suillæ, ℥ij.
Misce.—Employed by M. Chaussier as a direct application to the neck of the uterus, in case of rigidity of that part. *Ratier.*

Liniment with Camphor, &c.

℞. Spiritus Camphorati, ℥iij.
Acidi acetici fortis, ℥j.
Fiat embrocatio.—To be applied to bruises, rheumatic parts, &c.

Soap Liniment, &c.

℞. Linimenti saponis, ℥ij.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Tincturæ Opii, ℥ss.
Fiat linimentum.—To be used as above.

Liniment with Ammonia and Olive Oil, vulgo, Volatile Liniment.

℞. Olei Olivarum,
Aquæ Ammoniæ, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—This preparation is frequently employed in inflammation of the throat and other similar cases.

Liniment of Ammonia and Tartarized Antimony.

℞. Linimenti Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Tartratis antimonii, ℈j.
Misce.—This is often applied to indolent tumours, and other swellings.

Liniment of Cantharides, &c.

℞. Camphoræ, ℥iij.
Solve in decocti Cantharidis cum terebinthina, ℥ss.—et adde—
Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis,
——— simplicis, āā. ℥j.
Fiat linimentum.—This preparation might be employed in cases of low fever, where it is desirable to rouse the system, and at the same time affect it with mercury; also in tumours.

Lotion of Cyanide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii cyanidi, gr. xij.
Misturæ amygdalarum, ℥vj.
Fiat lotio.—Used in Lichen, and other chronic eruptions.

Solution of Caustic Potash.

℞. Potassæ puræ, ʒiss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be applied to the spine in cases of tetanus.

Dr. Hartshorne speaks in high terms of the beneficial effects of this solution in the above disease. The best mode of applying it, so as merely to produce a rubefacient action, is to tie a piece of sponge to a stick or common table fork, and use it as a brush to apply the solution from the nape of the neck to the sacrum. When the solution is tolerably strong, the effect is powerful.

Compound Opiate Liniment.

℞. Tincturæ Opii,
Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici,
——— Camphoræ, āā. ʒij.
Fiat embrocatio.—To be applied to parts affected with rheumatism.

It is very useful in odontalgia, pain in the region of the ear, &c.

Opiate Liniment.

℞. Olei olivarum, ℥ij.
Tinctura Opii, ʒij.
Aquæ acetatis plumbi, ℥ss.
Misce.

Embrocation of Acetate of Ammonia.

℞. Ammoniæ carbonatis, ʒij.
Acidi acetici, Oiij. vel q. s. ad saturandum:
Spiritus tenuis, Oiss.
Mix the ammonia with the vinegar, and after effervescence ceases, add the spirit.

To be applied to rheumatic affections; or mixed with linseed meal, it may be used as a poultice to chronic inflammations of the joints, &c.

Compound Liniment of Tar.

℞. Petrolei Barbadensis, ℥j.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Alcoholis, gtt. xl.
Fiat linimentum.—Powder the camphor by adding the spirit, and then mix the whole in a mortar.

To be applied round the joints in cases of a chronic kind, and especially where thickening of the ligaments is suspected.

Creosote Liniment.

℞. Creosoti, gtt. x.
Olei Olivarum, ʒj.
Fiat linimentum.—In Herpes, &c.

Creosote Lotion.

℞. Creosoti, gtt. x.
Aceti, ℥ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij.
Fiat lotio.—Applied in phagadenic ulceration.

Camphorated Oil.

℞. Camphoræ, ℥j.
Olei Olivarum, ʒiv.
Tere, et fiat solutio; tunc adde,
Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒiss.
To be applied by rubbing with a piece of flannel; in deep-seated rheumatic pains.

Epithem with Tincture of Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒj.
Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒiv.
Digest with a gentle heat for two days.—Strain and add—
Camphoræ, ʒss.
To be rubbed on the parts affected. In paralysis.

Epithem with Camphor and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Spiritus Camphorati, ℥iv.
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, ℥ss.
Olei Juniperi,
—— Succini, āā. ʒij.
Misce.—To be employed in the same cases as the former.

Liniment of Oil of Amber, &c.

℞. Olei Succini rectificati, ʒij.
—— Olivarum, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒij.
Spiritus vini Gallici, ℥iij.
Fiat linimentum.—Signa.—To be rubbed between the shoulders. In pertussis.

Cayenne Pepper and Alcohol Dilute.

℞. Pulveris Capsici, ʒij.
Spiritus vini diluti, ʒviij.
Misce.—This preparation forms an excellent rubefacient in cases of low fever. Dr. Chapman recommends it strongly in sciatica, and other rheumatic affections.

In dyspepsia, and some diseases of the head attended with *cold feet*, socks dusted with Cayenne pepper are very useful.

CATAPLASMS, &c.

Cataplasm of Pepper, &c.

℞. Seminum Sinapeos contus: ℔ss.
Piperis nigri,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ʒj.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.
To be applied to the region of the stomach in severe pain or sickness; or, to the soles of the feet when revulsion is desirable.

Spice Plaster.

℞. Pulveris Caryophillorum,
——— Cinnamomi,
——— Capsici annui, āā. ℥ss.
Misce, et adde—
Farinæ,
Vini Gallici, āā. q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.
Let the plaster, thus prepared, be made hot, and applied to the epigastric region.

Dr. Parrish was accustomed to speak in the highest terms of this plaster in cholera.

Mustard Cataplasm.

℞. Pulveris Sinapeos, ℥ij.
Acidi acetici tepidi, q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

The uses of the mustard poultice are too well known to require description. We will only observe, that it is frequently made by adding an equal quantity of wheat or rye flour; this should always be done for children, or other persons of delicate skins. It cannot, generally, be borne longer than a half hour or hour.

Iodine Cataplasm.

℞. Tincturæ Iodinæ, ℥ss.
Pulveris lini, ℥j.
Farinæ avenæ, ℥iij.
Aquæ q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.
Applied to indolent ulcers, (especially those of a scrofulous character) and to tumours of the same class.

Garlic Cataplasm.

The Garlic Cataplasm is employed with the same intention as the mustard, though it is much less active. It may be made by bruising the cloves of garlic, and mixing them in a common poultice of bread and milk. Onions may be substituted for garlic.

Cataplasm of Common Salt, &c.

℞. Pulveris Lini,
Micæ panis singulorum partes æquales, Aquæ Sodæ muriatis saturatæ, q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

To be applied to indolent strumous swellings, and enlargements of the joints. When it produces irritation or inflammation, the common bread and milk poultice must be substituted; and the other re-applied when the skin will admit of it.

Cataplasm of Yest.

℞. Farinæ, ℔j.
Cerevisiæ fermenti, Oss.

Misce.—This cataplasm is useful in stimulating foul ulcers and gangrenous wounds, and removing the unpleasant odour. It should be made with fresh yeast, and applied warm.

Cataplasm of Charcoal.

This cataplasm is made by stirring into the common bread and milk poultice as much finely powdered charcoal as it will bear. It is a very useful application to offensive ulcers; removing in a short time the fœtor, and disposing them to a more healthy aspect.

Cataplasms are made of carrots or turnips, by simply boiling them to softness, and beating them to a pulpy mass. Both of these are said to furnish a good poultice for cancerous and other painful sores.

Cloves.

Quilt some powdered cloves in flannel, and wring them out in hot brandy. Thus prepared, they form an excellent external application in cases of colic, and great irritability of the stomach, as it occurs in cholera.

Emollient Cataplasm.

℞. Farinæ seminum Lini,
——————— Hordei, āā. partes equales.
Aquæ vel lactis, q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

The milk or water may be warmed if desirable. Applied to inflammatory tumours.

Antiseptic Cataplasm.

℞. Cataplasmatis emollientis, ℥viij.
Pulveris Kino,
——— Camphoræ, āā. ʒij.

Fiat cataplasma.—Applied to wounds and ulcers that have assumed an unhealthy action. *Hotel Dieu.*

Resolvent Cataplasm.

℞. Cataplasmatis emollientis, ℥iv.
Acetatis plumbi, ʒj.
Muriatis ammoniæ, ʒss.

Fiat cataplasma.—Applicable to tumours that require a gentle excitement. *Ratier's Formulary.*

Warm Strengthening Plaster.

℞. Picis Burgundici, ℥v.
Unguenti Cantharidum, ʒj.

Fiat emplastrum.—This plaster is applied in the same way, and used in all the cases for which Burgundy Pitch is prescribed. It is irritating, and on some persons will draw a blister.

BATHS, FOMENTATIONS, &c.

The ordinary application of cold, tepid and shower baths is too well known to require any particular notice. The hot bath should be of a temperature of 93 to 96 degrees of Fahrenheit. It is designed to alleviate general or local irritation, and to induce repose and sleep. It is especially adapted to fevers with deficient capillary circulation, rheumatism, herpetic eruptions, paralytic affections, &c. The lower temperature is best adapted to cutaneous complaints, and to bring on relaxation of the skin during febrile irritation: the warmer temperature is suited to paralysis; and, as a general rule, more heat is desirable to act upon deep seated than on superficial diseases.

Vapour Baths are produced by the evaporation of boiling water in a suitable apparatus. They are used, like ordinary warm baths, in rheumatic and cutaneous

affectons and in every case wherein profuse perspiration is desirable. They are avoided in persons labouring under pulmonary or cardiac disease, and in cases of exhaustion from any cause.

Local Baths are admirably adapted to parts which are swelled and painful, and may consist of tepid water only, or their strength may be increased by the addition of saline, emollient, narcotic or stimulant subtances.

Sulphurous Water, or Artificial Barèges Bath.

℞. Sulphureti Potassæ, ℔j.
Aquæ, *cong.* xxx.
Mix for a bath. In cutaneous eruptions.

Sulphureo-Gelatinous Bath.

℞. Sulphureti Potassæ, ℥ij vel ℥iv.
Aquæ, *cong.* xxx.
Add to this solution,
Ichthyocollæ, ℔j. vel ℔ij in Aquæ bullientis solutæ, ℔x.
This bath, according to Dr. Green, (Diseases of the Skin, p. 240,) "is preferable to the artificial Barèges Bath, as it is neither irritating nor apt to occasion feverishness, which the common sulphureous water bath is. A cheaper and not less efficacious gelatine may be procured by dissolving from a pound and a half to two pounds of parchment-clippings in water by long boiling, or by using a neat's or a calf's foot for the purpose."

Emollient Bath.

To an ordinary tepid water bath, add a large cupful of thick gruel or paste, and mix it well with the water. These baths are very efficacious in prurigo, eczema, lichen and impetigo.

Nitro-muriatic Acid Bath.

℞. Acidi nitrici, ℥iij.
Acidi muriatici, ℥j.
Mix, and add to the water of a tepid bath, which should then be about as sour as distilled vinegar.

Sublimate Bath.

℞. Hydrargyri bichloridi, ʒij vel ʒj.
Aquæ tepidæ, *cong.* xxx.
Mix for a bath. Prescribed by the French physicians in syphilitic affections, when it is desirable to avoid the action of the medicine on the stomach. This plan is seldom resorted to, on account of the great risk of employing corrosive sublimate in such large quantity.

Alkaline Bath.

℞. Potassæ carbonatis, ʒiv vel ℥viij.
Aquæ tepidæ, *cong.* xxx.
Mix for a bath. Very useful in promoting desquammation from the skin, and in allaying itching in various forms of Prurigo.

Artificial Harrowgate Bath.

℞. Sodæ muriatis, ℔ij.
Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒiij.
Potassæ sulphureti, ℔j.
Aquæ, *cong.* xxx.
Mix for a bath.

Fomentation is a yet more restricted mode of applying fluids to the surface of the body, which is done by means of a sponge, flannel or soft cloth. To be efficacious they should be often repeated, and not allowed to get cold.

Stimulant Fomentation.

℞. Vini rubri, Oij.
Mellis, ʒiv.
Misce.—This is an active fomentation, and is applied to parts in a low state of vitality. *Ratier.*

Saponaceous Fomentation.

℞. Spiritus vini gallici, Oij.
Saponis, ℥j.
Misce.—A resolvent in indolent tumours, and in sprains. *Ratier.*

Narcotic Fomentation.

℞. Gum Opii, ʒij.
Aquæ, Oj.
Solve.—Adapted to painful affections of the joints, as chronic rheumatism, &c. *Ratier.*

Narcotic Fomentation.

℞. Foliorum Dulcamaræ, ℥ij.
Capsularum papaveris, ℥ij.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Fiat infusum.—Employed as a soothing application to irritable surfaces.

Mustard Fomentation.

℞. Farinæ sinapeos, ℥iv.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Misce.—By wetting cloths in this fluid and applying them to the skin, irritation may be prolonged to any requisite degree.

Tobacco Fomentation.

℞. Foliorum tabaci, ℥ij.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Misce.—Employed in Psora, but is apt to produce nausea and vomiting.

Fumigations are for the most part used to purify infected air by absorbing or otherwise counteracting deleterious gases. They are also employed in diseases of the skin, and may be sometimes substituted for a local bath. The ordinary process for fumigating apartments with chlorine, has been already described. (Page 86.)

Fumigations of sulphur, cinnabar, and mercury are also in common use, for medicinal purposes, and are readily applied with a proper apparatus.

For *Inhalations*, see Expectorants, p. 84.

CAUSTICS, OR ESCHAROTICS.

Caustics or cauteries are divided into the actual and potential. The first consists of fire itself; and the second of those substances which destroy the living solids, either by excessive stimulation, or, as some have supposed, by producing a chemical decomposition.

Common Caustic with Opium.

℞. Potassæ cum Calce, ʒij.
Pulveris Opii, ʒss.
Saponis mollis, q. s.
Misce.—This preparation is employed for the same purpose as the common caustic.

Potassa.

The *Causticum commune acerrimum* is the pure Potash: when mixed with lime, its activity is lessened, and it is then called Causticum commune mitius. For the best mode of applying this remedy, see the remarks on Issues. As this caustic spreads rapidly and eats deeply, care should be taken not to leave it on too long, when in the neighbourhood of large blood-vessels. When, however, we wish to arrest its effects, we may neutralize it at once by a little vinegar.

Lunar Caustic.

This caustic is the Nitras Argenti, deprived of its water of crystallization, fused and cast into moulds. Its mode of application is universally known. It is free from the inconveniences of the former.

Burnt Alum.

The *Alumen ustum* is made by depriving this salt of its water of crystallization by heat. It is applied in powder to the fungous granulation of ulcers; and, mixed with an equal part of powdered sugar, is used to remove specks or nebulæ of the cornea.

MINERAL ACIDS.

The mineral acids are all escharotics, though seldom employed, because of the difficulty of managing fluids when used in this way. *Nitric Acid* diluted is sometimes applied to extensive foul ulcers, in warm weather, to destroy the animalculæ which are apt to be generated in such sores.

Solution of Muriate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ, ʒj.
Aceti destillati, ʒij.
Aquæ fontanæ, ʒiv.
Fiat solutio.—To be applied to venereal warts.

Bell on Venereal.

White Oxide of Arsenic, or Arsenious Acid.

℞. Acidi Arseniosi albi, ℈j.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.

This solution is occasionally applied to cancerous sores: it was formerly used in the shape of powder or paste, as an empirical remedy. But it is now seldom employed, from the circumstance of its producing constitutional irritation. Sir Astley Cooper mentions cases where, from its aborption when applied to open sores, partial if not complete paralysis of the limbs was the consequence.

Ointment of Arsenic.

℞. Acidi Arseniosi pulveris, ʒj.
Adipis Suillæ,
Cerati cetacei, āā. ʒvj.

Melt the cerate and lard over a slow fire, and then pour it on the white oxide of arsenic, and triturate it in a glass mortar until it is *intimately* united.—*Pharm. Chirurg.*—For cancers, &c.

The same care is required in its use as in the solution.

Dubois's Arsenical Powder.

℞. Oxydi arsenici albi, ʒss.
Sulphureti Hydrargyri rubri, ℥j.
Resinæ pterocarpi, ʒss.
Fiat pulvis.—Chiefly used in the French hospitals as a caustic to cancerous affections. *Ratier.*

MOXA.

This is another mode of using the actual cautery; and, as it is engaging the attention of physicians, we insert the usual mode of applying it.—The Chinese employ this remedy by means of the Mugwort. They separate this soft lanuginous substance by beating, and form it into a cone; the base of this is attached, by being wetted, to the skin, and the point set on fire.

Dr. Boyle recommends dipping cotton in a strong solution of nitrate of potash, and enclosing pieces of this thoroughly dried in paper cylinders, about one inch in diameter, and another inch in height. Dr. Burne employs wood in a state of dry-rot, touch-wood. This only requires to be shaped properly, and burns, he says, with certainty and steadiness, and is preferable to the other modes suggested;—some of which, as common cotton, or lint, requiring the use of the bellows, and when they have been dipped in nitre, demanding care to prevent the scintillations from injuring the surrounding parts.

The cylinders or cones of touch-wood may be confined to the skin by a little adhesive plaster affixed to the edges.

It is proposed to place pieces of cold iron in the neighbourhood of the part while the moxa is burning, in order to render the sensations more vague, and therefore less painful.

Moxa is used in diseases of the spine, paralysis, &c. &c.

STIMULATING OINTMENTS, &c.

Ointment of Red Precipitate.

℞. Hydrargyri oxydi rubri, ʒj.
Terebinthinæ venetæ, ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

This preparation may be applied to indolent sores, and is said, by some practitioners, to be a specific in itch.

White Precipitate.

℞. Hydrargyri precipitati albi, gr. xv.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒss.
Florum Sulphuris, ʒj.
Bene teranturet adde—
Axungiæ Porcinæ, ʒij.
Fiat unguentum.

Dr. Chapman remarks, that this ointment has long been celebrated in the cure of itch.

Solution of Phosphoric Acid.

℞. Acidi phosphorici, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒviij.
Fiat solutio.

Dr. Lentin, a German Physician, has employed this solution on compresses applied to ulcers situated over carious bones, and he imagines with decided benefit.—*Spillan's Supplement to the British Pharmacopœias.*

Corrosive Sublimate and Lime-Water.

℞. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. j vel iij.
Aquæ Calcis, ʒj.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—The yellow wash.

For ordinary purposes one grain to the ounce will be sufficient. It is employed in phagedænic and venereal ulcers.

Calomel and Lime-Water.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, ʒj.
Aquæ Calcis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—The black wash.

This prescription is used in the same cases as the other. The red-oxide in that, and the black-oxide of mercury in this, are precipitated by the lime-water. They are sometimes administered in the form of injections, in gleets and obstinate gonorrhœa.

Anti-psoric Lotion of Dupuytren.

℞. Sulphureti potassæ, ℥iv.
Aquæ, Oj.
Acidi sulphurici, ʒiv.
Misce.—To be applied two or three times a-day on the parts covered with pustules, and with this treatment the simple bath is conjoined.

Lotion of Myrrh.

℞. Tincturæ Myrrhæ,
Liquoris Calci, āā. ℥j.
Misce.

This lotion is recommended by Dr. Kirkland for taking down fungous flesh. In cases of fungous brain, he found it extremely serviceable applied to the excrescence on dossils of lint.

Powder of Verdigris and Calomel.

℞. Acetatis Cupri,
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, āā. ℈j.
Fiat pulvis subtillisimus.—For chancres and indolent ulcers.

Powdered Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei,
——— Ipacacuanhæ, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sarcomatous and warty tumours.

Rhubarb alone forms an excellent application to indolent ulcers.

Powder of Savin, &c.

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ,
——— Acetatis Cupri, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sores accompanied with fungus excrescences.

Ointment with Carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Unguenti simplicis, ʒss.
Fiat unguentum.—To be used in indolent ulcers of a scrofulous character.

ISSUES AND SETONS.

These remedies are employed as substitutes for blisters, where a permanent discharge is desired. We therefore insert the best rules for their employment.

There are three kinds of issues in common use, by either of which we may procure a discharge of purulent matter for any length of time that may be required. They are applied in different situations, according to circumstances, and some one of the following parts is generally chosen; the nape of the neck; the hollow of the deltoid muscle, and between the shoulders or ribs; in the inferior extremities they are most conveniently formed in the inside of the leg, either above or below the knee.

1. *Blister Issue.*

To form this issue it is merely necessary to apply a blister to any part in the usual manner; the skin being thus removed, the discharge should be continued by means of stimulating ointments, as Unguentum Cantharidum, Ung. Basilici, Ung. Sabinæ, etc. These may be alternated with mild liniments, in order to prevent the ulceration and consequent discharge from becoming excessive.

2. *The Pea Issue.*

There are two modes of forming this issue; the first is made by means of a lancet; the part is merely taken in the thumb and finger, and an incision made by passing the lancet through the skin. The wound should be kept open by means of orange peas, the common pea, a bean, or a bit of orris root.

The following extracts from the *Surgeon's Vade Mecum*, will best exemplify the manner of forming the issue with caustic:—

"The part is first to be covered with a piece of adhesive plaster, in the centre of which a circular hole has been cut of the size of the intended issue; in this hole the caustic, *kali purum*, made into a paste with soap, is to be placed. The whole is then to be covered with another plaster, secured by a bandage, and suffered to remain for *ten or twelve* hours. Generally in two or three days an eschar begins to separate, when the opening should be filled with the substance made choice of." These substances are enumerated above.

3. *The Seton.*

To form this artificial discharge, take the seton needle, to which is attached a skein of silk, the latter being partially anointed with some oleaginous substance. The needle is to be passed completely through the part chosen for the operation, after which it is removed, and the ends of the silk left hanging from the wound. It should be dressed every day, or twice a-day, with some mild ointment; and if this be not sufficient to keep up the discharge, the more stimulating unguents may be used, as mentioned when speaking of the blister issue.

BOUGIES.

Although directions for forming bougies may appear out of place under this head, yet as country physicians may often be obliged to make these articles, we can not forbear inserting the formulæ, and we see no more appropriate place in the work.

℞. Ceræ albæ, ℥xvj.
Terebinthinæ venetæ, ℥iss.
Olei olivarum, ℥i.
Melt the wax and turpentine over a slow fire, and then add the oil.

Bougie, with Red Lead.

℞. Olivarum Olei, Oj.
Ceræ flavæ, ℥x.
Oxidi Plumbi rubri, ℥xv.
Boil over a slow fire until the minium is perfectly dissolved, which will be in about four or six hours.

Dr. Swediaur's Bougie.

℞. Ceræ flavæ, ℔j.
Cetacei ceti, ℥iij.
Plumbi acetatis, ℥v.
These are to be boiled like the former until the composition is of a proper consistence for forming bougies.

Sharp's Bougie.

℞. Diachyli cum pice Burgundica, ℥ij.
Argenti vivi, ℥j.
Antimonii sulphureti ppt: ℥ss.
The quicksilver to be previously dissolved in balsam of sulphur or in honey, and added to the plaster when melted in a moderate heat.
Bell on Venereal.

In order to form a bougie, a slip of linen, an inch in width at one end, and an inch and a quarter at the other, and from ten to twelve inches long, must be dipped into the melted composition, taking care that it be evenly applied; it is then to be carefully folded up

into the proper longitudinal shape, and rolled firmly between two marble slabs, till perfectly smooth and even.—*Pharmacop. Chirurgica.*

The caustic bougie is made by simply rolling in the centre of the wax bougie, at the extremity, a small piece of lunar or common caustic. The former is more manageable, and therefore generally preferred. Bougies are sometimes dipped in Basilicon or mercurial ointment, oil of turpentine, &c., in order to render them more stimulating when employed in the treatment of gleet, &c.

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS.

In the use of stimulants, it is for the most part advisable to begin with small doses, and augment them as circumstances may require. There are cases, however, in which it is necessary to give them plentifully *ab initio.*

It will be often requisite to change not only the stimulating substances, but the part of the body to which they are applied; thus when the stomach fails, the rectum and skin may be acted upon with advantage.

PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

Pills of Camphor, &c.

℞. Pulveris Lyttæ, gr. xviij.
——— Opii,
——— Camphoræ, āā. gr. xxxvj.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxxvj.—Of which one or two may be taken every night on going to bed.

Designed for impotency arising from general debility.

Pills of Deuto-iodide of Mercury.

℞. Deuto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. j.
Extracti Juniperis vel Glycyrrhizæ, gr. xij.

Divide in pilulas viij.—Signa.—Two in the morning and two at night; dose to be augmented gradually to four in the morning and four at night.

Pills of proto-iodide of mercury may be made in the same proportions and given in the same doses. In *scrofula.*

Pills of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒj.
Terebinthinæ venetæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

These pills have a powerful effect upon the urinary organs. They are employed in gleet and leucorrhœa, and frequently produce the most obstinate strangury.

Pills of Cayenne Pepper.

℞. Pulveris Capsici, ʒj.
Micæ panis,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā. q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In debility of the stomach, resulting from intemperance.

Aromatic Pills.

℞. Carbonatis Ammoniæ,
Capsici,
Caryophylii,
Macis, āā. ℈j.
Olei Carui, gtt. v.
Extracti Gentianæ, gr. xij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—One every two hours in gout of the stomach. *Dr. Parrish.*

Tincture of Cantharades, &c.

℞. Radicis Rhei contusæ ʒiss.
Guaiaci, gr. xlv.
Gummi Laccæ, ʒss.
Cantharidum contusarum, ʒj.
Spiritus vini rectificati, ℥xij.

Fiat infusio, et cola. Dose from thirty to fifty drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleets.

From the active nature of these articles, we would recommend caution in the use of them.

Mixture of Carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Ammoniæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris sacchari albi,
——— gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒiss.
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, vel Menthæ, ʒiv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, every one or two hours.—And, if desirable, Tinct. Opii, gtt. xl vel l. may be added to the mixture.

Draught with Valerian and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Pulveris Valerianæ, ℈j.
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. xv.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Misce.—Fiat haustus.—To be taken every fourth hour. Suited to cases of nervous headach, and depression of spirits.

Mixture of Cubebs, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cubebarum, ʒij.
Carbonatis Sodæ, ʒss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take a table-spoonful every hour and a-half.

Mixture of Oxide of Bismuth, Cubebs, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cubebarum, ʒij.
Sub-nitratis Bismuthi, ʒss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Syrupi simplicis, ʒvj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take two table-spoonsful three times a-day.

We have extracted these prescriptions from a paper of John Fosbroke, surgeon, Chittenham; published in the Medical Recorder, April, 1825.

They are recommended, with other similar compounds, in various affections of the mucous membranes:—viz. of the bowels, bladder, trachea, &c.

There is not much general confidence reposed in cubebs in this country. Perhaps this skepticism as to their efficacy may not be well founded.

Camphorated Enema.

℞. Enematis communis, ℔ij.
Camphoræ, ʒij.
Vitellum unius ovi.

Misce.—Signa.—One fourth part to be thrown up the rectum in the treatment of putrid fevers, *pro re nata.* *M. Chaussier.*

℞. *Acetatis Ammoniæ.—Quantum placet.*

This article, it is said, will dissipate inebriety in less than five minutes. The dose may be safely ten grains.

Antisceptic Pills.

℞. Camphoræ,
Nitratis potassæ,
Pulveris Gummi Arabicæ, āā. ℈j.

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each.—Dose two pills every hour or two hours, when a tendency to gangrene exists.

Draught with Powdered Ginger, &c.

℞. Pulveris Zingiberis, gr. xv.
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. viij.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥iss.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once. In cases of gout in the stomach.

Camphor Mixture.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Pulveris gummi Arabici,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒiss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

In reducing camphor to powder, (which must be done before it can be formed into a mixture,) it is necessary to add to it a few drops of alcohol.

Camphor in Milk.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Lactis bullientis, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.—This preparation may be taken in the manner as directed in the former.

Camphor Julep.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥viij.
Fiat mistura.—This preparation should be set aside in a covered vessel for half an hour, and then strained.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose *pro re nata.*

Camphor with Magnesia.

℞. Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ʒj.
Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.
Fiat mistura.

This prescription answers the same purpose as the former. It is considered a more elegant preparation, and is given in the same doses. It should be suffered to settle; and the clear liquor, which is slightly impregnated with the camphor, decanted for use.

Camphor with Myrrh.

℞. Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ʒj.
Pulveris gummi Myrrhæ, ʒss.
——— Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. cxx.
Pulveris gummi Arabici,
——— Sacchari albi, āā. ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
——— Lavendulæ compositæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥v.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours.

This remedy has gained great reputation in some of the low forms of fever. The author once employed it in the dose prescribed above, in passive hemorrhage from the bowels, with complete success; and in hemorrhage from the bladder, resulting from low fever, he knows it to have been given with equal advantage.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij.
Mellis optimi, ℥j.
Fiat linctus—Dose a tea-spoonful night and morning, with a draught of warm tea. In Sciatica.

Emulsion of Phosphorus.

℞. Phosphori puri, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Arabici, q. s.
Let these articles be carefully and effectually triturated in a mortar, and add gradually as much distilled water as will make an emulsion of ℥vj. then add—
Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.
Liquoris Hoffmani mineralis, gtt. xxx.
Fiat mistura.—Of which the usual dose is a table-spoonful every two hours.

This preparation was originally made by the celebrated Hufeland, and is now taken from Dr. Chapman's Therapeutics, p. 176, vol. 2.

The violence of the remedy, and its very great power, are generally known to physicians. We need hardly repeat the necessity there is for the greatest caution in its administration.

It is sometimes given in sweet oil, but this is said to be extremely nauseous. A saturated solution of ether has also been employed, and is perhaps as neat a mode as any other. This solution contains about eight grains to the ounce.

Mixture of Camphor and Guaiacum.

℞. Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ,
——— Guaiaci ammoniatæ, āā. ℥j.

Fiat mistura, et signa.—Two tea-spoonsful every two hours. In misplaced and retrocedent gout.

Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn.

℞. Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, ʒij.

Signa.—Twenty drops to be given in half a wine-glassful of water, *pro re nata.* In sudden exhaustion from any cause.

Mustard Seed.

℞. Seminum Sinapeos albi, ℥j.

Signa—A tea-spoonful of the unbruised seeds two or three times a-day. They are said to prove beneficial in costive habits, where the constipation depends upon a torpid state of the muscular coat of the intestines.—*Paris on Diet, p.* 187.

Infusion of Sassafras, &c.

℞. Corticis Sassafragis, ℥ss.
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—One half may be taken in the morning, and the other half in the evening.

Recommended highly by the Germans in many diseases of a scrofulous character.—*Hufeland's Treatise.*

Mustard Whey.

℞. Lactis vaccinæ, ℔j.
Seminum Sinapeos contus: ℥j.
Simmer until the caseous part separates, then strain, and add—
Vini albi, ℥vj.
Signa.—A draught of this whey may be taken every hour or two in low fever, and debilitated stomach.

Wine Whey.

℞. Lactis vaccinæ, Oss.
Vini albi, (Madeira,) ℥j vel ℥ij.
Boil the milk and then add the wine.

There are few mild stimulants more employed, or more useful than wine whey. Dr. Chapman speaks of it as having particularly a kindred action with carbonate of ammonia. The dose to be regulated by the circumstances of the case; from four ounces to ten during the day.

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

℞. Pulveris Capsici annui, ʒiss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oss.
Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose in severe colic, or gout in the stomach.

For the external use of it, see Rubefacients.

Infusion of Cloves.

℞. Caryophylli contusi, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oss.
Fiat infusio.—Signa.—To be employed in the same cases, and in similar doses as the former.

This preparation is also very useful as an adjunct to bark in intermittent fever.

An Infusion of Ginger,

Is also an excellent stomachic, and may be employed with great benefit in debility of the stomach and bowels.

Mixture with Wine, &c.

℞. Vitellum Ovi j.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. xx.
Misce, et adde—
Vini albi, (Madeira,)
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā. ℥iij.
—— destillatæ, ℥ij.
Sacchari albi, ℥ij.
Signa.—Three spoonsful for a dose. During convalescence from low fevers.

CLASS XI.

NARCOTICS.

Narcotics have been denominated *Sedatives*, from their power of diminishing action; *Anodynes*, from their capability of alleviating pain; and *Hypnotics*, or *Soporifics*, from their power of inducing sleep. A few words only will be necessary as general rules for their administration, and any peculiarities that individuals of the class may possess will be noticed under the appropriate prescriptions. It is well known they possess the power of fulfilling two indications; namely, of exciting and depressing the powers of the system.

To obtain the first of these results, it is necessary to begin with small doses, and repeat them frequently; while, in order to arrive at the second, a full dose must be given, and not resorted to again for a considerable length of time. We should also bear in mind that the system very soon becomes habituated to their action, and the doses must be continually enlarged if it be found necessary to maintain their impression. The difference between the susceptibility to their action when the body is in a morbid or healthy condition, should not be forgotten.

PILLS.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.
Saponis albi, gr. iij.
Misce et divide in pilulas, xij.—Of which one is the ordinary dose to produce sleep.

In equal weights of powdered and soft opium, the former is much the more powerful, the latter containing a considerable proportion of water. This should be recollected when we are directing them in the form of pills.

An opium pill that has been made long enough to become perfectly hard and dry, will be retained by an irritable stomach when a fresh one would be rejected.

Pills of Lupulin.

℞. Lupulinæ puræ, ʒss.
Contunde in mortario, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—From two to four pills may be given for a dose.

This substance, we are told by Dr. Ives, contains all the active properties of the hop. It is slightly narcotic, and will prove serviceable in irritable states of the stomach.

The lupulin may be administered in powder, with two parts of white sugar, if it be deemed a preferable mode.

Pills of Acetate of Morphia.

℞. Acetatis morphiæ, gr. iij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ, xij.
Signa.—One may be given for a dose, repeated *pro re nata*.

One grain of either of the salts of morphia, is usually estimated as equal to four of opium.

The Sulphate and Muriate of Morphia are prepared in the same way, and given in the same dose.

Pills of Lactucarium.

℞. Lactucarii optimi, gr. xij.
Divide in pilulas, vj.
Signa.—One for a dose, to be repeated in two hours, if sleep be not procured.

The inspissated juice of the garden lettuce is said to act as a direct sedative, lessening the frequency of the pulse, diminishing the natural heat, and procuring sleep, without inducing the subsequent distressing effects which follow the use of opium.

The Thridace of the French appears to be prepared by a different process from that employed in the preparation of the British Lactucarium. The former is not so highly esteemed in this country as the latter.

Pills of Hyosciamus and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Extracti Hyosciami nigri, gr. x.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. v.
Misce et divide in pilulas x.—Signa.—One every half hour until relief is procured.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris, in his work on diet, in cases of flatulence. They are designed to calm the irritability of the bowels.

Pills of Opium, Hyosciamus, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Extracti Hyosciami,
——— Conii, āā. gr. xv.
Fiat massa in pilulas vj. dividenda.—One every night where an anodyne is required.

Pills of Extract of Hyosciamus.

℞. Extracti Hyosciami nigri, ℈j.
Divide in pilulas x.—Of which one may be given every four hours, increasing the dose as required.

This medicine is employed as a substitute for opium, and is said not to constipate the bowels.

Pills of Extract of Stramonium.

℞. Extracti Stramonii, ʒss.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

The powdered leaves and seeds are also employed in similar doses. *Vide Expectorants.*

Opiate Confection.

℞. Confectionis Opii, ʒss.

To be given for a dose.—One grain of opium is contained in forty-three grains of the Edinburgh confection.

Pills of Extract of Conium.

℞. Extracti Conii, ʒj.
Pulveris foliorum Conii, q. s.; ut fiat massa, et in pilulas xx dividenda.

One of these pills night and morning, may be taken at the commencement, gradually increasing them to two, three, four, or more, as the patient can bear them.

The efficacy of narcotic plants is influenced by soil, climate, exposure, and cultivation; and the extracts by the season when the plants are gathered, and the mode of preparing them. Physicians would do well therefore to make themselves acquainted with the quality of the article they prescribe, inasmuch as there may be a fatal difference between two parcels of different ages, modes of preparation, &c.—*Vide Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—On Narcotic Extracts, Vol. II.*

Pills of Camphor.

℞. Gummi camphoræ, ʒss.
Gummi Arabici,
Alcoholis, āā. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Dose.—A pill every two or three hours.

Pills of Opium, Digitalis, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii,
——— Digitalis, āā. gr. vj.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.

Signa.—One to be taken every four hours. In Asthma, &c.

Pills of Extract of Conium and Calomel.

℞. Extracti Conii, ℈ij.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xv.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day. In pseudo-syphilitic affections.

Pills of Powdered Nux Vomica.

℞. Pulveris Nucis vomicæ, ℥ss.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One to be given two or three times a-day, closely watching the effects. In paralysis.

Pills of the Resin of Nux Vomica.

℞. Extracti Nucis vomicæ resinosi, gr. x.
Divide in pilulas xv.—One pill twice a-day, gradually augmenting until tetanic effects are produced.

Pills of Strychnia.

℞. Strychniæ, gr. ij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Of which one pill may be given once or twice a-day, according to the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

This latter medicine is still more powerful than the former two: for their mode of preparation, manner of exhibition, and peculiar effects, see Majendie's Formulary, page 82. It is only necessary in this place to observe, that great nicety is requisite in dividing the mass into pills of equal strength.

Tincture of Strychnia.

℞. Alcohol, ℥j.
Strychniæ, gr. iij.
Fiat tinctura.—This tincture to be given by drops, from six to twenty-four, in draughts or drinks.

Draught of Strychnia.

℞. Strychniæ puræ, gr. j.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Acidi acetici, gtt. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful morning and evening.

Strychnia forms with acids a variety of salts, which generally are very soluble, and for this reason much more active than the alkali uncombined. These may be resorted to when the system becomes habituated to the action of strychnia. The commencing dose of the salts, should not be greater than that of the alkaloid. It should be borne in mind that this substance will be increased by all acid drinks, such as lemonade, both in solubility and power.—*See Majendie's Formulary, Edit.* 5, *p.* 12.

MIXTURES, TINCTURES, &c.

Opiate Mixture.

℞. Pulveris Opii, ℈ss.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two hours, so that the whole be consumed in twenty-four. In cases of tetanus and colica pictonum.

Hemlock Mixture.

℞. Succi Conii spissati, ʒss.
Syrupi Papaveris albi, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vij.
Misce.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day for a dose.

Tincture of Resin of Nux Vomica.

℞. Extracti Nucis vomicæ exsiccati, gr. iij.
Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒj.
Fiat tinctura.—This tincture to be given in doses of fifteen or twenty drops, in any kind of drink.

This preparation, and the pills made of the resin of nux vomica, have been successfully used in cases of general and local paralysis. Nux vomica is also applied by friction in paralytic and other nervous diseases. The following is Majendie's formula for this purpose:

℞. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Ammoniæ (ammoniaque concentrée,) ʒij.
Misce.—

Opiate Collyrium.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. j.
Camphoræ, gr. v.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥j.
Misce, et fiat collyrium.

Anodyne Draught.

℞. Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xv vel xxv.
Syrupi Papaveris, ʒij.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iss.
Misce.—Signa.—Anodyne draught. Laudanum is very disagreeable to some persons; combined as above, the taste may be disguised.

As the regulation of doses for children is, to the young practitioner, one of the most difficult parts of prescribing; and as laudanum is an article so universally employed in their diseases, we subjoin the following graduated table from Dr. Dorsey's Syllabus, 1817, page 36.

For a child at birth, or within a month after	½ to 1 drop.
Under a year old	½ to 2 or 3
From one to two years of age	1 to 5
From two to five	2 to 8
From five to ten	5 to 15
From ten to fifteen	10 to 20
At fifteen years	15 to 20
For an adult	25 to 30

It is important in the employment of this remedy, that it should be a *saturated* tincture, and perfectly transparent. For these reasons it should be obtained from the apothecary in small quantities, as it is liable to deposite part of the opium; hence the liquid near the surface is weaker, and causes that in the bottom of the phial to be very strong, if it be shaken before using. Infants have been destroyed by the exhibition of *thick laudanum*. Physicians, therefore, should always examine the phial, if any be in the possession of a family, before trusting the nurse to give a dose to the child.

Solution of Acetate of Morphia.

℞. Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. xvj,
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Acidi acetici diluti, ℥ij.
Misce.—The dose is from ten to twenty drops.

Sirup of Acetate of Morphia.

℞. Acetatis Morphiæ, gr, iv.
Syrupi simplicis, ℔j.
Misce.—Signa.—Two tea-spoonsful may be taken for a dose, and repeated *pro re nata.*

The sirup of the sulphate of morphia may be made in the same proportions, and given in the same doses. The latter salt has one superiority over the former, namely, that the acetate when dissolved in water is decomposed, two salts resulting, the one soluble, the other not. From this objection the sulphate is exempt.

Majendie states that, by alternating these new alkaline remedies, we may prolong the effect without increasing the dose. If this observation be correct it is well worth remembering.—*Majendie's Formulary, p.* 24

Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.

Fiat solutio.—Dose.—A tea-spoonful, repeated according to circumstances. Twice that quantity is nearly equivalent to a grain of opium or twenty-five or thirty drops of laudanum.

The muriate and nitrate of morphia possess no advantages over the sulphate and acetate.

Solution of Citate of Morphia.

℞. Morphinæ puræ, gr. xvj.
Acidi citrici crystallizati, gr. viij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Tincturæ coccinellæ, q. s.
Ut fiat solutio.—Dose five to twenty drops, *pro re nata*. *Majendie.*

The French chemists have also discovered in opium a principle allied in its effects to morphia, and called *Codéine*. In dose of a single grain it proves highly anodyne, but distresses the stomach in larger doses. Its salts are given in somewhat smaller quantities.—*Majendie, 9vme, Ed. p.* 80.

A preparation of opium, known as *McMunn's Elixir*, has been for several years much in vogue in this country. The mode of preparation is a secret with the proprietor; but the medicine has certainly some advantages over all others of its class. For example, it rarely affects the head, and causes little or no constipation, but acts freely on the urinary organs and skin. It is given in the same dose as laudanum.

Tincture of Lupulin.

℞. Lupulinæ puræ contusæ, ℥j.
Alcohol, ℥ij.
Digest for six days in a close vessel. Strain, filter, and add a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make ℥iij. of the tincture. Of this from ℥ss. to ℥ij. may be taken for a dose.—*See Pharmacologia, art. Humulus.*

Tincture of Hops.

℞. Tincturæ Lupulorum, ℥j.
Signa.—Of this, a tea-spoonful may be taken as a narcotic in cases where opium is inadmissible.

Hops are also given in the form of infusion; for which see tonics. Enclosed in a bag, they have acquired some celebrity as a pillow. Their soporific powers, however, when thus employed, are very equivocal.

Camphor and Hoffman's Anodyne.

℞. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥iv.
Liquor Hoffmanni, ʒij.
Misce.—Dose.—A dessert-spoonful every hour or two hours. In nervous affections, and the sleeplessness of fever.

Infusion of Camphor.

℞. Camphoræ gummi, ℈j.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥viij.
Pour the hot water on the gum, and allow it to stand until cold: it should be then kept in a well-stopped phial. Dose.—A table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In febrile pervigilium and nervous irritability.

Tincture of Opium and Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Tincturæ Opii, ℥j.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥ss.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour, may be given in delirium tremens.

The turpentine may be added or omitted at the discretion of the physician, and the quantity of laudanum in some cases may be doubled. We have given two tea-spoonsful every hour until ℥ij. of laudanum were taken, with success. We do not believe in the doctrine, however, that opium in this disease may be administered almost *ad libitum* without danger. On the contrary, we are well assured that death has been caused by the excessive use of this narcotic in delirium tremens.

Denarcotized Laudanum.

℞. Tincturæ Opii sine Narcotina.

This preparation, now common in all our shops, was proposed by Robiquet. It is said to relieve pain and induce sleep, without producing the ordinary sequelæ of opium or laudanum.

Black Drop.

℞. Tincturæ Opii acetatæ, ʒi.

From six to eight drops of this preparation may be given to an adult for a dose. It is said to be three times the strength of laudanum, but has obtained celebrity from the fact, that it equally promotes the ends of laudanum without affecting the head and stomach. Where it cannot be had, it is stated by Dr. Chapman, that by giving the alcoholic tincture of opium in vinegar, we obtain nearly the same results.

Elixir Paregoric.

℞. Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ.

A tea-spoonful of this may be given to an adult for a dose. It is principally employed as an expectorant.

Wine of Opium.

The dose of the Vinum Opii is the same as the spirituous tincture; though we believe it is seldom employed, except as an external application to chronic inflammation of the eyes.

Tincture of Digitalis.

℞. Tincturæ Digitalis, ʒij.

Of which ten drops may be given at first twice or three times a-day, increasing the quantity as the system becomes accustomed to it. The peculiar character of this remedy should induce caution in giving it.

For its particular applications and effects, see Expectorants and Diuretics.

Infusion and Tincture of Digitalis.

Vide Diuretics and Expectorants.

Infusion of Conium.

℞. Foliorum Conii, ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio et cola.—Signa.—To be applied as a wash to cancerous and scirrhous ulcers.

A cataplasm is also employed for the same purpose, made by mixing the powdered leaves with bread and water poultice.

Solution of the Extract of Belladonna.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ℈j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be applied to the eye in cases of cataract, for the purpose of dilating the pupil and exposing the lens.

The extract of belladonna is occasionally given in doses of a grain three or four times a-day.

Ointment of Belladonna.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Adipis suilli, ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.—To be applied to the neck of the uterus in rigidity of that part, occasioned by disease, or previous to delivery. It is said to act on the same principle as it does in dilating the iris. The application to be made for some time by means of a syringe with a wide mouth. *M. Chaussier.*

Infusion of Hyosciamus Niger.

℞. Foliorum Hyosciami nigri, ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Employed as an external application to cancerous, scrofulous, and other indolent ulcers.

Decoction of Bitter Sweet.

℞. Dulcamaræ stipitum, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, Ojss.
Boil to a pint and strain.

Dr. Chapman directs a wine-glassful to be taken frequently, and gradually increased, until a pint is consumed daily, in chronic eruptions, &c. The same preparation is employed as a wash.

Decoction of Stramonium in Milk.

℞. Foliorum Stramonii, ℥ij.
Lactis recentis, Oiss.
Boil to a pint and strain. Apply to gouty, rheumatic, and other painful swellings.

Solution of Extract of Belladonna.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. iij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—Two or three drops twice or thrice a-day, to a child under a year old, and an additional drop for every additional year.

Belladonna has been recently used in Germany as a preventive of scarlatina. The extract, if given for several days, produces a scarlet eruption, and affection of the fauces, analogous to those of scarlatina; and it is pretended that this factitious disease is sufficient to prevent the access of the real one.

Opium Enema.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Lactis tepifacti, ℥ij.
Misce pro enemate.

Opium Enema.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iij vel iv.
Axungiæ Porcinæ, ℥j.
Melt them together with a gentle heat, and when of a proper warmth, inject the mixture with a small syringe.

Solution of Opium in Lime Water, &c.

℞. Extracti Opii, gr. j.
Aquæ Calcis,
Olei Amygdalæ dulcis, āā. ʒiij.
Fiat mistura.—Recommended by Dr. Sibergundi of Dorsten, in the treatment of sore nipples. It is to be applied to the parts on dossils of lint.

Laudanum Enema.

℞. Tincturæ Thebaicæ, ʒj.
Infusionis Lini, ʒij.
Fiat enema.

It is generally observed that three times the quantity of a remedy may be thrown into the rectum that may be taken into the stomach. As regards opium, however, we believe it to be too much, particularly in children. Indeed, it is an unsettled point in therapeutics, whether remedies act most powerfully upon the rectum or the stomach.

Suppository of Opium.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.
Saponis albi, gr. iv.
Misce bene.—Introduce into the rectum, when an enema cannot be administered.

Plaster of Opium, &c.

℞. Opii puri,
Camphoræ, āā. ʒss.
Emplastri Lithargyri, ʒij.
Melt the plaster, and having previously powdered the other articles, mix them gradually, stirring it. For local pains.

Plaster of Opium.

℞. Pulveris Opii,
——— Camphoræ,
——— Saponis albi, āā. ʒj.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, q. s.—ut fiat emplastrum.

This plaster is recommended by Dr. Dewees, and is employed in the same case as the above. Another, and the most common plan, is to spread Theriaca Andromachi* on leather of the size required, and cover it with powdered opium, sprinkling a little laudanum to promote the adhesion of the opium.

* The original Theriaca Andromachi is composed of sixty-one ingredients, pulverized and rubbed up with honey into an electuary. A preparation bearing the same name, but used for the same purposes, is now made in a much less elaborate way. The word *Theriaca* is, at the present day, applied to any coarse sirup, as treacle or molasses.

CLASS XII.

ANTISPASMODICS.

Antispasmodics are those medicines which allay spasm, and compose the irregular actions of the nervous system. Some of the most powerful of them are derived from the class of Narcotics.

Pills of Asafœtida and Soap.

℞. Gummi Asafœtidæ, ʒj
Saponis albi, gr. x.
Aquæ fontis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Two or four of these pills may be taken for a dose and repeated *pro re nata.*
Pilulæ Asafœtidæ cum aloe, et
——— ——— cum Rheo,

May be given in the same doses as those made with soap only.

Opium Pills.

As under Narcotics.

Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.

℞. Castorei, ʒj.
Acidi Succinici, ʒss.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Dose three pills night and morning.—In hysteria.

Calomel Pills.

As under Sialagogues.

Pills of Musk, Camphor, &c.

℞. Moschi optimi, ℈ss.
Camphoræ, ℈j.
Gummi Ammoniaci, ℈ij.
Opii purificati, gr. iv.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ singulæ, gr. iv.
Signa.—The dose may be four or five in the twenty-four hours. In nervous diseases. *M. A. Richard.*

Bolus with Valerian and Rust of Iron.

℞. Pulveris radicis Valerianæ, ʒj.
Carbonatis præcipitatis Ferri, ℈ss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiat bolus.
One three times a-day.

Bolus with Musk and Camphor.

℞. Camphoræ, gr. v.
Moschi, gr. xv.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat bolus.
Signa.—To be taken at once.

This is a strong dose, but can be readily modified by the practitioner.

To confine the aroma, musk should always be kept in phials, whether in the form of pills or otherwise.

Bolus with Musk and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Moschi,
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, āā. ℈ss.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat bolus.
To be taken every third hour.

Recommended in mortification accompanied with spasmodic action.

Musk Mixture.

℞. Moschi optimi, ʒij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every hour or two hours.

Mixture with Musk, &c.

℞. Misturæ Moschatæ, ℥vj.
Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ℥ss.
——— Velerianæ ammoniatæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a-day. For children in pertussis.

Tincture of Asafœtida, Castor, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Asafœtidæ,
——— Castorei, āā. ℥ss.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒij.
Misce.—A tea-spoonful may be taken in a glass of water for a dose.

Hoffman's Anodyne and Laudanum.

℞. Liquoris Anodyni Hoffmani, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. lxxx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every one or two hours. In hysteria, &c.

Mixture with Asafœtida, &c.

℞. Asafœtidæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, ℥iss.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Tincturæ Valerianæ ammoniatæ, ʒij.
——— Castorei, ʒiij.
Ætheris sulphurici, ʒj.
Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every second hour. In hysteria.

Infusion of Valerian.

℞. Valerianæ radicis, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Put them into a covered vessel and let them stand until cold.—Dose a wine-glass full every two or three hours.

Tincture of Valerian and Hoffman's Anodyne.

℞. Liquoris Hoffmani Anodyni,
Tincturæ Valerianæ, āā. ℥i.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata*, shaking the phial each time.

Mixture with Ether and Laudanum.

℞. Ætheris Sulphurici, ʒij.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ℥iss.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. lx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour. In cramp of the stomach, &c.

Solution of Boracic Acid, &c.

℞. Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.
Acidi boracici, ʒj.
Infusionis Tiliæ vel fœniculi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A small table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

The above is employed by the French physicians in cerebral affections. *Ratier.*

Asafœtidæ Enema.

℞. Asafœtidæ, ʒij.
Decocti Avenæ, ℥x. vel ℥xij.
Misce pro enemate.—Tinc. Opii may be added *pro re nata*. In hysteria, spasmodic colic, &c.

Musk Clyster.

℞. Moschi, gr. xij.
Sacchari purificati, ℈ij.
Gummi Acaciæ contriti, ℈jss.
Alcoholis ammoniati, gtt. xxx.
Infusionis Lini, ℥iv.
Fiat enema.—For children seized with convulsions.

Confection of Opium, &c.

℞. Confectionis Opii, 3vj.
Tincturæ Camphoræ, 3x.
Aceti destillati, ℥ij.
Misce.—To be applied as a plaster warm to the region of the stomach. In vomitings, &c.

Opiate Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Hemlock Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Tobacco Clyster.

As under Cathartics.

CLASS XIII.

SIALAGOGUES.

Those medicines which increase the salivary secretion are denominated Sialagogues. In forming these into a *class* in this place, we trespass somewhat upon the arrangement of Dr. Chapman, but merely from a motive of convenience; for we agree with him that such a class is better expunged from the Materia Medica, at the same time that it appeared necessary to introduce it here, in order to place the mercurial preparations in stronger relief than could otherwise be done.

Pills of Calomel.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One morning and evening, and if necessary until salivation is excited.

Pills of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri,
——— Ammoniæ, āā. gr. v.
Aquæ destillatæ, gtt. xxx vel xl.
Conservæ rosarum, ℈j.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xl.
Of which, give one pill three or four times a-day. In lues venerea.

Dupuytren's Antisyphilitic Pills.

℞. Deuto-chloridi hydrargyri, gr. ss.
Extracti cinchonæ, gr. x.
——— Opii, gr. ss.
Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ ij.—The two pills may be taken, one in the morning and the other at night; but as each contains a quarter of a grain of sublimate, their action must be closely watched. M. Dupuytren was partial to these pills in the treatment of Syphilis. He thought the opium and cinchona promoted and beneficially modified the action of the sublimate.

Pills with Corrosive Sublimate and Hemlock.

℞. Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri, gr. vj
Solvantur in—
Aquâ destillatâ, q. s. et adde—
Succi Conii spissati, ʒj. cum
Pulvere Conii, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas xlviij dividenda.

These pills contain the same quantity of mercury as the former, and may be given in the same number, and for the same purpose.

Pills of Acetate of Mercury.

℞. Acetatis Hydrargyri,
Mannæ optimæ,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā. ℈j.
Aquæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ, xx.
Of which let three be taken every night, till a gentle salivation is excited.

This preparation is said to be the mildest of the mercurial salts, and is less apt to disturb the bowels; but it is believed to be less efficacious in arresting the venereal disease.

The effect of the mercurial preparations upon children is sometimes very serious, and even fatal. So powerful upon them is the action of this medicine, that a profuse, or even gentle salivation, will sometimes

produce mortification and destruction to the jaw, cheek, and lip. This, however, does not often happen, but is such a shocking occurrence, that the gums should be frequently and carefully examined whilst they are taking mercury. It is, nevertheless, a fact, that a disease precisely similar in all its features occasionally attacks children who are badly clothed and fed, though no mercury has been given to them.

Solution of Cyanide of Mercury.

℞. Hydrargyri cyanidi, gr. viij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℔j.

Fiat solutio.—This is the *Liqueur Anti-Syphilitique* of Chaussier, who prefers it to corrosive sublimate on account of its greater solubility and more speedy action. By giving a tea-spoonful of the solution we give one-eighth of a grain of the cyanide, which may be repeated morning, noon and night, watching its effects.

Pills of Iodide of Mercury.

℞. Iodidi hydrargyri, gr. v.
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ, xxx.

Each pill will contain the sixth of a grain, which may be given three times a-day. Double the quantity (two pills) is sometimes administered at first, but care should be taken not to push it too far.

Compound Pills of Proto-Iodide of Mercury.

℞. Proto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. iij.
Extracti Opii, gr. ij.
Lactucarii, gr. xij.
Extracti guiaci, gr. xxiv.

Misce, et fiant pilulæ, xxiv.—Given by M. Ricord in the syphilis of children. He directs one pill for a child six months old, and two, three, or four pills for older children.

Dunglison, New Rem. p. 280.

Pills of Proto-Iodide of Mercury.

℞. Proto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. j.
Extracti Juniperi, gr. xij.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ, viij.—In adult patients Majendie directs two to be given morning and evening, to be increased to three or four.

Dunglison, ut supra.

Pills with Calomel, Camphor, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,
Camphoræ, āā. ℈j.
Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.

Signa.—One or two to be taken morning, noon and night. In cases where calomel by itself causes purging.

Blue Mercurial Pills.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, ℈iss.
Divide in pilulas, xij.

Signa.—One may be taken three or four times a-day, according to circumstances.

If they should produce any effect upon the bowels, not desired, Pulv. Opii. gr. ss. may be added. The mass directed in the American Pharmacopœia contains one grain of mercury in every two and a half grains. One grain is contained in four of the Edinburgh—and in three of the London and Dublin.

Powder of Mercury and Chalk with Ipecacuanha.

℞. Hydrargyri cum creta, ℈j.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ℈ss.

Misce.—Fiant chartulæ, vj.

Signa.—One night and morning in sirup.

Recommended by Dr. Paris, in those cases of dyspepsia in which the biliary secretion is impaired. He prefers it under these circumstances to every other form of mercury.

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Mercury.

℞. Hydrargyri flavi sulphatis, gr. j.
Pulveris Asari, ʒiss.

Misce et divide in chartulas, viij.

Signa.—One of these may be used as an Errhine, morning and evening. In Gutta Serena, Ozœna, and after the removal of Polypi.

Pills of the Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri, gr. iij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. j.
Olei Caryophilli, gtt. ij.
Fiant pilulæ iij.—Signa.—One pill every night for a week. In venereal cases.

This preparation was formerly used by the celebrated J. Hunter; but from its harshness it is now generally superseded by others.

Mixture with Muriate of Mercury.

℞. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Spiritus Cinnamomi,
Syrupi simplicis, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—Dose.—One or two large spoonsful, twice or thrice a-day. In venereal cases.

Mercurial Solution.

℞. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. xvj.
Alcoholis, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.
Misce.—This is the celebrated *Liquor of Van Swieten*, who directs half an ounce of it to be taken morning and evening, in milk, solution of gum or sirup. Its use requires caution. In venereal affections.

Spirituous Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri, gr. ij.
Spiritus vini tenuoris, ℥iv.
Solve.—Of which a table-spoonful, night and morning, may be taken in a draught of decoction of Sarsaparilla.

The muriate of mercury is decidedly preferred by some physicians in the treatment of syphilis. John Hunter was of opinion, however, that the disease was more liable to recur, after its use, than when some of the other preparations had been employed.

Strong Mercurial Ointment.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis, ℥j.

One drachm of this ointment to be rubbed on the inside of the thighs, before the fire, every night.

It is by some physicians recommended to employ the warm bath before using this ointment, while others consider it useless. We think the practice may occasionally be beneficial. The hands of the person rubbing it on, if it be an attendant, should be enveloped in a bladder, or gloves made of oiled silk.

Strong Mercurial Ointment with Camphor.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis, ℥j.
Camphoræ, ʒj.

Misce.—To be employed as the former.

Masticatory with Pellitory, &c.

℞. Pulveris Radicis Pyrethri,
Resinæ Mastichi, āā. ʒj.

Let these be dissolved together by a moderate application of heat: then divide the mass into two equal parts. One of these lumps may be chewed at pleasure. In toothach and paralytic affections of the tongue.

Mixture of Pellitory, Opium, &c.

℞. Radicis Pyrethri contusæ, ℥ss.
Aceti destillati, ℥vj.
Gummi Opii, gr. iij.

Digest in a sand bath for an hour.—Signa.—A spoonful to be held in the mouth and frequently renewed. Used in the same cases as the former.

There are several other substances, such as polygala senega, nitric acid, &c., which occasionally excite

salivation; but as this is simply one effect of these remedies, and one of little consequence, they are treated of under more appropriate heads.

Mercurial Lotion.

℞. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Solve et adde—
Muriatis ammoniæ, ʒij.
Potassæ nitratis, ℥ss.
Fiat lotio.—Principally used as a wash in itch.

Good's Study of Med. vol. iv.

Antacrid Tincture.

℞. Guaiaci pulveris, ʒj.
Balsami Canadensis, ʒj.
Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, ℈j.
Olei Sassafragis, ʒij.
Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥viij.
Dissolve the Corrosive Sublimate in one-half the spirit, and then add to it the other ingredients.—Signa.—Of this from ten to twenty drops may be taken morning and evening, in wine or water.

This form of exhibiting corrosive sublimate is of ancient date; and has been lately employed by Dr. Emerson and other practitioners of this place in lues venerea, &c.

Antacrid Ointment.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi rubri, ℥ss.
——— Chloridi corrosivi, ℥ij.
Acetatis Plumbi, ℥j.
Ceræ Albæ, ʒiv.
Olei olivarum, ℥vj.
Olei Bergamotta gtt. xx.
Rub the two mercurial preparations with water to an impalpable powder—then dry them, and add the acetate of lead. Melt the oil and wax together, and add the other ingredients gradually—stirring the mixture.

This ointment has some celebrity in the cure of tetter, and some other obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Ointment of Red Precipitate, &c.

℞. Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri, gr. x.
Sulphatis Zinci, ℈j.
Axungiæ purificatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by Professor Dupuytren in obstinate chronic ophthalmia depending on a scrofulous diathesis.

Anti-herpetic Ointment.

℞. Sulphatis Hydrargyri flavæ, ℥j.
Tincturæ Opii, ℥j.
Sulphuris sublimati, ʒss.
Axungiæ, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.—This has been successfully used in herpes, alternated with the simple water bath by *M. Cullerier*.

Ointment of Deuto-ioduret of Mercury.

℞. Deuto-iodureti Hydrargyri, gr. xv.
Adipis preparatæ, ʒij.
Olei limonis, gtt. xx.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment has been found highly efficacious in syphilitic tubercles, or chronic ulceration of a syphilitic character, but its great activity requires close attention. The following formula, which is much less active, may be employed with less inconvenience.

R. Proto-iodureti Hydrargyri, ʒss.
Adipis præparatæ, ʒiss.
Olei, gtt. xv.
Fiat unguentum.—Syphilitic ulcerations which have resisted a variety of remedies, have cicatrized rapidly under the use of this ointment.
Ratier.

Ointment of Cyanuret of Mercury.

℞. Cyanureti Hydrargyri, gr. xvj.
Adipis præparatæ, ʒj.
Essentiæ citri medicæ, gtt. xv.
Fiat unguentum.—Used in Herpes, attended by intense inflammation and itching.

CLASS XIV.

TONICS.

Those medicines are considered Tonics which impart strength to the system, without subjecting it to any preternatural excitement during their operation. They stimulate, however, in a secondary manner, by gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and by restoring the digestive and secretory functions to a more healthy state. Considerable perseverance is often necessary in giving any one of this class a fair trial; and when one fails, we may often resort with success to another: much also may sometimes be gained by alternating them.

POWDERS, &c.

Powder of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ optimæ.

A drachm or a tea-spoonful to be taken every hour in port-wine, water, or milk, during the intermission of fever and ague.

It is directed by some practitioners to suspend the bark till within a few hours of the expected paroxysm; and by a few others to administer it during the hot stage of the disease. We have generally found it to be the most successful plan to commence immediately after the paroxysm has ended, and give every hour a

dose of the remedy, until the expected period of its return; and if the chill does not recur, to continue it in smaller quantities for several days.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Cloves.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ,
Super-tartratis Potassæ, āā, ʒj.
Pulveris Caryophilli, ʒj.
Misce.—Dose.—A drachm and a half every second hour.

This compound will sometimes succeed when the bark alone fails.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Sulphate of Magnesia.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ,
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, āā. ʒvj.
Fiat pulvis, et divide in partes æquales iv.—One to be taken every two hours, where purging is required.

Powder of Peruvian Bark, Snake Root, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒss.
——— Serpentariæ, ʒj.
Sodæ Bi-carbonatis, gr. xl.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas iv.—Signa.—One to be given every two hours. In obstinate intermittents.

If the bark should purge when given alone, a little opium may be added: when it oppresses the stomach, cloves, as in a former prescription. If costiveness should follow, rhubarb, or sulphate of magnesia may be used. The alkali in the above preparation will correct acidity.

Powder of Augustura Bark.

℞. Pulveris Cuspariæ febrifugæ, ʒss.
Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day, in water or any other vehicle.

This remedy, we learn, has been successfully employed in uterine hemorrhage.

Powder of carbonate of Iron.

℞. Pulveris carbonatis Ferri præcipitati, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas iv.—Signa.—One every six hours in molasses. In Chorea, Neuralgia, &c.

The above remedy, we are told, has been successfully used in these very painful affections, both in England and America. The dose is sometimes carried as far as ʒss. every four or six hours, after antiphlogistic treatment, if the latter be required.

Powder of Colomba, Ginger, &c.

℞. Pulveris Colombæ,
——— Carbonatis Ferri præcipitati,
——— Rhei,
——— Zingiberis, āā. ʒj.
Misce.—Fiant doses xij.—One to be taken three times a-day, in molasses.

Powder of Colomba and Tartrate of Iron.

℞. Tartratis Ferri, ℈ij.
Pulveris Colombæ, ʒj.
Fiant pulveres iv.—Signa.—One every three or four hours, in sirup.

Powder with Rust of Iron, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ℈ij.
Carbonatis Ferri præcipitatis, ʒiss.
Divide in pulveres xij.—Signa.—One to be taken morning, noon and night, in sirup or molasses.

Pills of Cinchona and Camphor.

℞. Extracti cinchonæ, ʒj.
——— Opii, gr. j.
Gummi camphoræ, gr. xij.
Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.
Ut fiant filulæ xij.—One to be taken three or four times a-day.
Ratier.

Powder of Prussiate of Iron and Guaiacum.

℞. Ferrocyanatis Ferri,
Pulveris Guaiaci, āā. ʒj.
Misce et divide in chartulas xij.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

This prescription has been successfully employed in obstinate intermittents.

Pills of Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ,
——— Gentianæ, āā. ʒj.
Sulphatis Ferri, ʒss.
Pulveris Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Olei Carui, gtt. x.
Syrupi Zingiberis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ lx.
Signa.—Three to be taken three times a-day.

Pills of Sulphate of Quinia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. x.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One to be given every hour in the apyrexia of intermittent fever.

There is also another principle obtained from the cinchona lancifolia, or pale bark, which possesses very nearly the same powers as the first. This is called *Cinchonia.* These preparations produce all the effects of the Peruvian bark, and have now almost entirely superseded it. The sulphate of quinia affects the chest of the consumptive patient with tightness in an equal degree with the bark; and we have several times observed it to produce a soreness of the mouth exactly resembling that resulting from mercury. The observations of some of our friends have confirmed this fact.

A substance has lately been discovered in the bark of the willow, (*Salix helix,*) which is proved not to be alkaline, but which answers all the purposes of quinia in the cure of intermittent fevers. It is called salicine,

and has been used both in France and Italy.—*Vide Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Vol. II. No. 3.*

Pills of Salicine.

℞. Salicinæ, gr. xxiv.
Mucilaginis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ viij.—A pill to be taken three or four times a-day. Salicine is obtained from willow bark (salix helix.) It has been chiefly used in intermittent fever, and produces effects very similar to those of Quinia.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper.

℞. Cupri ammoniati, ℈j.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxx.
Signa.—One or two to be taken at bed-time. In Epilepsy.

Pills of Sulphate of Quinia and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. xxiv.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ vj.—Signa.—One every hour, beginning six hours before the expected paroxysm.

These pills are large, but we have succeeded with them when quinia alone and in smaller doses had proved unavailing. They may also be combined advantageously with the oil of black pepper, or other essential oils, in cases of irritable stomach.

Febrifuge Boluses.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒj.
Muriatis Ammoniæ,
Carbonatis Ammoniæ, āā. gr. xij.
Tartratis Antimonii, gr. xviij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa et divide in bolos xlviij.
Signa.—One to be taken four times a-day, during the apyrexia of fever. *Hotel Dieu.*

Pills of Piperina

℞. Piperinæ puræ, gr. xij.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One every hour during the apyrexia of fever.

This is one of the new remedies lately introduced into practice. It is prepared from the black pepper, and is said to possess considerable febrifuge powers. It sometimes vomits, purges, or produces diaphoresis; and therefore requires caution in its administration. It may be given in mixture, if preferred.

Pills of Arsenic, &c.

℞. Acidi arseniosi, gr. ij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
Saponis venetæ, gr. viij.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s., ut fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda.
Signa.—One four times a-day, increased gradually according to circumstances. In intermittent fever and local diseases of an intermittent character. *Dr. Meigs.*

Pills with the Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. iv.
Extracti Cinchonæ, gr. xxxij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas xvj dividenda.
One to be taken four times a-day. In obstinate intermittents.

Pills of the Oxide of Bismuth.

℞. Sub-nitratis vel oxidi Bismuthi, ʒj.
Mucilaginis gummi Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxx.
Signa.—One to be taken every two hours. In dyspepsia.

Pills of Muriate of Ammonia, Arsenic, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Pulveris Opii, gr. viij.
Acidi arseniosi, gr. vj.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxxij.
Of which one may be given three times a-day. In intermittent fever.

These pills are strongly recommended by some practitioners. Great care is requisite in preparing them.

Pills of Ammoniated Iron, &c.

℞. Ammoniati Ferri, ℈j.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. viij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa in pilulas v dividenda.

This remedy is recommended in Rachitis, and is to be continued with one pill a-day for a fortnight, and then intermitted for the same length of time and again resumed. The intention of this direction appears to be to prevent the system from becoming habituated to the medicine.

Pills of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxidi Zinci, ℈ij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In epilepsy, chorea, &c.

Dr. Chapman speaks favourably of this medicine, and recommends to begin with the above dose, and gradually to increase it.

Pills of Steel Filings.

℞. Limaturæ Ferri, gr. xvj.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas vj.
Signa.—One three times a-day, followed by a draught of some bitter infusion.

Pills of the Extract of Quassia.

℞. Extracti Quassiæ mollis, ℥j.
Pulvaris Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day, succeeded by a wine-glassful of the infusion of quassia.

This is one of the purest bitters, and where we wish the effect of this class only, we cannot select a more appropriate preparation.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver, &c.

℞. Nitratis Argenti, gr. iij.
Pulveris Opii, ʒss.
——— Camphoræ,
——— Nucis moschatæ, āā. ℈j.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas xlv.
Dose.—One morning and evening. In chorea and epilepsy.

Pills of the Sulphate of Iron.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ʒj.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas, xxx.
One to be taken morning, noon and night. In dyspepsia.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Nitratis Argenti, gr. iij.
Micæ panis, ʒss.
Aquæ fontanæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One to be taken night and morning, gradually increasing them as the case may demand. The nitrate of silver should first be dissolved in a little water, and the crumbs of bread afterwards added; and a glass mortar should always be employed to compound them in.

Electuary of Cinchona, Rust of Iron, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ optimæ,
——— Carbonatis Ferri, āā. ʒj.
Balsami Copaivæ, q. s., ut fiat electuarium.
To be made (by the patient) into pills of the ordinary size. Of which four may be taken three times a-day.

Pills of the Nitro-Muriate of Gold.

℞. Nitro-muriatis Auri, gr. v.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ʒiss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas lxxv. dividenda.
Signa.—One or two thrice a-day. In syphilis, &c.

This metal is placed under the head of tonics by Dr. Chapman, and we have followed his example. Although once much extolled, it is now seldom used.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper and Extract of Quassia.

℞. Cupri Ammoniati, ʒss.
Extracti Quassiæ mollis, ʒiss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.—Of which one may be taken three times a-day. In nervous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Griffith's Myrrh Mixture.

℞. Gummi Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Sulphatis Ferri, ℈j.
Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Sacchari Purificati, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Dose.—A table-spoonful according to circumstances. Employed as a tonic in phthisis.

Mixture of Sulphuric Acid, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, gr. ij.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. x.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, to be repeated every two, three, or four hours. Designed for children.

Vinous Infusion of Carbonate of Iron, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Ferri Præcipitatis, ʒiss.
Pulveris radicis Gentianæ,
Corticis Aurantii contusæ, āā. ℥ss.
Vini Lusitanici rubri, Oij.
Macerate for two or three days, and give a wine-glassful two or three times a-day. In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

Mixture with Tincture of Bark and Citrate of Potash.

℞. Succi Limonis recentis, ℥jss.
Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iij.

Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In cases in which it is desirable to promote insensible perspiration whilst taking the bark.

Infusion of Sage and Boneset.

℞. Salivæ officinalis,
Eupatorii perfoliati, āā. ℥ss.
Corticis Cascarillæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Infuse in three half-pints of water until cold. Dose.—A wine-glassful every three or four hours. In Hectic Fever

Decoction of Cinchona.

℞. Corticis Cinchonæ contusæ, ʒj.
Aquæ frigidæ, Oj.
Boil for ten minutes—and while hot add—
Surpentariæ radicis, ʒss.
Corticis Aurantii contusæ, ʒij.
And suffer them to infuse for half an hour near the fire in a covered vessel.—Dose.—A wine-glassful every hour.

If the bark be boiled longer than ten minutes, it deposites extractive and resinous matter, becomes paler, and is less efficient. The last ingredients are directed to be infused because their aromatic properties would be dissipated by decoction.

Decoction of Bark, &c.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒvj.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Huxhami, ʒj.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. xl.
Misce.—A table-spoonful may be taken every one or two hours *pro re nata.*

By this preparation we obtain the extract, both aqueous and alcoholic, of the bark.

Sulphate of Quinia in Sirup.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xv.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. vj.
Surupi Zingibe vel Limonis, ʒij.

Misce.—Signa.—A large tea-spoonful may be given every hour during the apyrexia.

The French physicians employ a wine and tincture of quinia, which, however, are not superior to the compound used in this country. Both in Europe and America, and especially in Italy, the dose is carried to a much greater amount than we have directed. Eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, and thirty grains have been given by the Italians without danger and with success. Such doses many persons cannot bear, and generally the cure can be accomplished with sixteen grains in twenty-four hours.

Mixture of Sulphate of Quinia.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xvi.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. v.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ijss.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, every hour during the apyrexia of intermittents.

By the addition of sulphuric acid, a super-sulphate of quinia is formed, which is soluble in the aqueous menstruum.

Tincture of Quinia.

℞. Quininæ, ℈j.
Alcohol, ʒss.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—Ten to twenty drops every hour.

Ferrocyanate of Quinia.

℞. Ferrocyanitis quiniæ, gr. iv.
Spiritus rectificati, ʒj.
Solve et adde—
Aquæ camphoræ, ʒvij.
Misce.—This preparation is said to be more active than the sulphate, whence it should be given in less doses: a tea-spoonful of the solution (which will contain half a grain of the salt) may be taken every

hour or two hours, according to circumstances.* Pills of the Ferrocyanate of Quinia are prepared with simple mucilage, and administered like the sulphate.

The acetate, citrate, muriate and nitrate of Quinia, have also been employed in Europe, and occasionally in this country. They possess no advantages over the ordinary preparations, and are given in much the same quantity.

Sirup of Cinchonine.

℞. Sulphatis Cinchoninæ, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi simplicis, Oss.
Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful will contain nearly a grain and a-half of the salt, which is a full dose; to be repeated *pro re nata.*

Cinchonine is also and more readily administered in pills of a grain or two grains each. In intermittent fevers.

Mixture of Red Bark in Port Wine, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ, ℥ss.
Theriacæ Andromachi, ʒj.
Succi limonis, ʒij.
Vini Lusitaniæ, ʒiv.
Misce.—Signa.—A wine-glassful every second hour during the apyrexia.

We find this prescription strongly recommended in the *N. A. Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. Meigs, in intermittent fever.

Mixture with Decoction and Tincture of Bark, &c.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥iij.
Tincturæ Huxhami, ℥j.
Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒij.
Syrupi simplicis, ʒss.
Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful to be taken every one or two hours during the absence of fever.

* Vide Dunglison, New Remedies, p. 408.

Mixture with Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ʒj.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥vj.
Tincturæ Cardamomi, ℥iv.
Misce.—A table-spoonful for a dose, as above directed.

Tincture of Cinchona, Valerian, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Cinchonæ,
——— Valerianæ, āā. ℥j.
——— Cardamomi, ʒij.
Aquæ menthæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Of this mixture a table-spoonful may be given every third hour. This preparation is especially designed as a tonic in nervous temperaments.

Mixture of Fowler's Solution, &c.

℞. Liquoris potassæ arsenitis, gtt. lx.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xxx.
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for an adult, a tea-spoonful for a child; to be administered every two hours, during the apyrexia of intermittents.

Arsenical Mixture.

℞. Liquoris arsenicalis, gtt. x.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.
Spiritus lavendulæ compositi, ʒss.
To be taken at a dose.

This mixture is recommended by Dr. Graves, when the simple arsenical solution irritates the stomach.

Acidulated Tincture of Gentian.

℞. Tincturæ Gentianæ compositæ, ℥j.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒj.

Misce.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken in sugar and water, three or four times a-day. In dyspepsia.

Tincture of Bark.

℞. Tincturæ Cinchonæ compositæ, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, every two hours.

In the same doses as the above may be taken.

Tinctura Colombæ—et
Tinctura Gentianæ composita.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.

℞. Tincturæ Ferri muriatis, ʒj.
From twenty to sixty or eighty drops may be taken in a glass of cold chamomile tea, twice or thrice a-day.

Infusion of Colomba and Ginger.

℞. Radicis Colombæ contusæ, ℥j.
——— Zingiberis, ʒij.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Give of the strained liquor, (cold,) a wine-glassful every two hours.

This infusion, when freely used, has proved successful in chronic diarrhœa.

Infusion of Colomba, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Seminum Carui contusorum,
Radicis Colombæ,
——— Rhei, āā. ℈j.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.
Digest for two hours, and strain.

℞. Liquoris colati, ℥iijss.
Tincturæ Rhei, ʒj.
Syrupi Zingiberis, ʒij.
Misce.—Dose.—A tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful for children, according to their age. In Diarrhœa.

Mixture of Sulphate of Iron and Elixir of Vitriol.

℞. Ferri sulphatis, gr. iv.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. xl.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.
Fiat mistura, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken three times a-day in half a wine-glass of water.

Vinegar Draught.

℞. Acidi acetici, ʒj.
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, ℥ss.
Syrupi simplicis, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒx.
Misce.—To be taken every twenty minutes as a draught. Advised by Dr. Howard, of London, in sick headach.

Acorn Coffee.

℞. Pulveris Glandis torrefactæ, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.—Three or four tea-cupsful may be taken during the day, and augmented according to circumstances.

The above is a very favourite remedy with the Germans. "It is one of the most successful in mesenteric atrophy, commencing rachitis, glandular swellings, asthma, and cough. Continued for a long time, it is one of the most powerful means we possess, for destroying the scrofulous disposition."—*Hufeland's Treatise, p.* 215.

Infusion of Quassia.

℞. Ligni Quassiæ,
Radicis Serpentariæ,
Corticis Aurantii contusæ, āā. ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oij.
Fiat infusio et cola.—Of which a tea-cupful may be taken cold, three times a-day.

Decoction of Bark and Valerian.

℞. Corticis Cinchonæ contusæ, ℥j.
Boil in a pint of water for ten minutes, and strain.

℞. Radicis Valerianæ contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Infuse for one hour and strain.—Add the decoction of bark to this infusion, and give a tea-cupful cold, three or four times a-day.

This was a favourite prescription with Dr. Parrish, in certain cases of headach, which appear to depend upon rheumatism, and which are entirely unmanageable with the lancet, purgatives, &c. &c.

Infusion of Chamomile and Orange Peel.

℞. Florum Anthemidis nobilis, ℥j.
Corticis Aurantii, ℥ss.
Aquæ frigidæ, ℔iij.
Macerate for twenty-four hours.—Dose.—A tea-cupful three or four times a-day.

The infusion of chamomile made with cold, is in general more grateful to the patient than when made with boiling water; the same remark applies to infusions generally, and they are also less liable to ferment when made with cold water.

Decoction of Angustura Bark.

℞. Corticis Cuspariæ febrifugæ contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ fontanæ, Ojss.
Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain.—Of this decoction a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours.

Decoction of Wild-Cherry Tree Bark.

℞. Corticis Pruni Virginiani contusi, ℥j.
——— Aurantii contusæ, ʒij.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.
Boil the bark alone for half an hour, and then add the orange-peel.—A wine-glassful may be taken every hour or two in consumptive cases, asthma, &c.

Infusion of Serpentaria.

℞. Serpentariæ Virginianæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour.—A wine-glassful every hour or two hours, *pro re nata.*

Compound Tincture of Aloes, Gentian, &c.

℞. Aloes socotorinæ, ʒj.
Pulveris Zedoariæ,
——— Gentianæ,
——— Croci,
——— Rhei,
——— Agarici,
Syrupi, āā. ʒj.

To be mixed into a quart of brandy. This is the celebrated Baûme de Vie, or Elixir of Life. It is a powerful tonic, and one of the most effectual febrifuge medicines. In intermittents, especially, it is justly celebrated. Dose.—A table-spoonful three times a-day.

Infusion of Sage and Boneset.

℞. Salviæ officinalis,
Eupatoriæ perfoliatæ, āā. ℥ss.
Corticis cascarillæ, ʒj.

Mix, and infuse in three half pints of boiling water until cold. Dose.—A wine-glassful every two or three hours. In the colliquative perspiration of hectic fever.

Decoction of Dog-Wood Bark.

℞. Corticis Corni Floridæ contusæ, ʒj.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Boil for twenty or thirty minutes, and strain.—A wine-glassful may be given every hour, as a substitute for Peruvian Bark in intermittents.

Infusion of Hops.

℞. Humuli lupuli, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain by expression. Of this a wine-glassful may be taken three or four times a-day. In dyspepsia.

Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Eupatorii perfoliati, ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain.—Of this a wine-glassful may be taken every one or two hours, cold. In intermittent fever.

Enema of Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ʒss.
Aquæ tepidæ, ℥iv.
Solve; dein adde—
Olei olivarum, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.
Fiat enema.—Signa.—To be thrown up every fourth hour. In intermittents.

Where it is preferred, the powdered bark may be used—say ʒij. mixed with some of the decoction instead of common water. The bark thus administered may occasionally be made to arrest an intermittent when the patient cannot swallow it. Bark is also employed externally in the form of a waistcoat, worn next the skin. A poultice made by mixing the powder and decoction into a paste, is occasionally applied to the region of the stomach; and lastly, the decoction may be used as a semicupium.

Enema of Quinine.

Quinine is employed in enemata, and in this form has an immediate and powerful effect on intermittent fevers. From eight to twelve grains of the sulphate of quinine, dissolved in a tea-cupful of flax-seed or other mucilage, may be administered at a time, and repeated in twelve hours.

Infusion of Cinchona with Lime Water.

℞. Cinchonæ corticis cordifoliæ, ʒij.
Liquoris calcis, Oij.
Misce, et fiat infusio.

This infusion was formerly much employed and esteemed as an excellent compound. A wine-glassful may be taken three or four times per diem, or once every hour, in intermittent and other forms of fever.

GENTIANIN.

This substance is obtained by an elaborate chemical process from the root of the gentiana lutea. It is intensely bitter, but possesses no advantages over the common preparations of Gentian. Majendie gives two formulæ for its administration:

℞. Gentianinæ, gr. v.
Alcoholis, ʒj.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—Two tea-spoonsful, which will contain a little more than a grain of the medicine. Commended in scrofulous affections.

Sirup of Gentianin.

℞. Gentianinæ, gr. xvj.
Syrupi, Oj.
Misce.—Dose.—A wine-glassful, which will contain a grain.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

℞. Radicis Gentianæ concisæ, ℥ss.
Corticis Aurantii contusæ, ʒij.
Seminis Cardamomi, ʒss.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Fiat infusio.

Gentian is an excellent bitter, and the above will prove useful in wine-glassful doses, in debility of the digestive organs, &c.

ALTERATIVES.

Alteratives have been defined—those medicines which are given with a view to re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any active evacuation. This class of remedies, therefore, embraces numerous preparations which produce a slow but decided effect on the various secreting organs, sometimes without any sensible increase of the

secretions themselves, but in other instances obviously augmenting or magnifying them. Such is the action of minute doses of mercury, iodine and other substances upon the glandular apparatus. These medicines are generally classed with stimulants and tonics, and some of them with narcotics, and others have been placed with those preparations to which they seem most allied when given in an over-dose,—Sialagogues, for example. Without attempting to investigate this question farther than regards practical convenience, we proceed in this place to indicate the more active and important Alteratives; merely premising the familiar truth, that medicines of almost every class of the materia medica become alteratives by being administered in very small doses at intervals of a few hours.

Æthereal Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodini, gr. vj.
Ætheris Sulphurici, ʒj.
Misce.—Thirty drops contain one grain of iodine.—Dose.—Ten drops twice or three times a-day. In cutaneous and glandular diseases.

Compound Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodinæ, ℥j.
Potassæ iodidæ, ℥ij.
Spiritus rectificati, Oij.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—Five to fifteen drops, *pro re nata.*

Mixture of the Hydriodate of Potash, &c.

℞. Iodidi Potassæ, gr. ij.
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥ss.
Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a-day. In scrofula.

Iodine with Hydriodate of Potash.

℞. Iodinæ, gr. iij.
Potassæ iodidi, gr. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.

Solve et signa.—Dose.—Six to ten drops thrice a-day in a wine-glass of cold water.

If it produce dizziness, pain in the bowels, or other unpleasant symptoms, diminish the quantity.

Dr. Morton ("Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption,") strongly recommends this mixture in catarrh, phthisis, &c. It has a powerful effect in glandular disease, and in all affections of the mucous membranes.

Mixture of Tincture of Iodine, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Iodini, f. ʒj.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, f. ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ℥vj.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. Employed in cases of ulceration accompanied by purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius, and where there exists a scrofulous diathesis.

See Astringents.

Solution of Hydriodate of Iron.

℞. Iodidi ferri, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ. ʒj.

Fiat solutio.—Dose.—Six to ten drops morning, noon and night, in a wine-glass of cold water.

Solution of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii iodidi, gr. xxxvj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.

Fiat solutio.—Dose.—Five to twenty drops, morning, noon and night, in a wine-glass of sweetened water. *Majendie.*

Solution of the Iodureted Hydriodate of Potassa.

℞. Iodinæ, ϑj.
Potassii iodidi, ϑij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vij.

Fiat solutio.—Dose.—Six drops, morning and evening, in a wine-glass of water. In scrofulous and scirrhus diseases.

Dunglison, New Remedies, p. 396.

Tyrrell's Mixture of Iodureted Hydriodate of Potassa.

℞. Iodinæ, gr. ss.
Potassæ iodidi, ʒss.
Syrupi papaveris, ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℔ss.
Fiat mistura.—Given in dose of a wine-glassful three times a-day. In syphilis combined with scrofula.

Vide Dunglison, ut supra.

Mixture of Iodo-Hydrargyrate of Potassium.

℞. Hydrargyri deuto-iodidi, gr. iv.
Potassii iodidi, ℈j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Dose.—Five drops three times a-day, much diluted.

Tincture of Iodo-Hydrargyrate of Potassium.

℞. Potassæ iodo-hydrargyratis, gr. j.
Spiritus vini tenuioris, ʒj.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—Ten drops three times a-day, much diluted.

Iodureted Sulphuric Ether.

℞. Etheris sulphurici, ʒj.
Iodidi puri, gr. vj.
Solve.—Thirty drops of this solution contain a grain of Iodine. Six drops constitute a full dose.

Majendie's Anti-Epileptic Solution of Iodine.

℞. Iodureti potassii, ʒiv.
Iodidi, gr. ij.
Aquæ menthæ destillatæ, ʒvj.
Fiat solutio.—Dose.—A spoonful thrice per diem.

Iodine Waters.

The physicians of Europe, and especially of Paris, have made extensive and salutary use of Iodine waters, both internally and externally. In these the Iodine is very much diluted, and generally with the addition of more or less common salt. These waters are prepared

on a large scale and with great precision by the Pharmaceutists of Paris, but they have been but partially introduced into this country. M. Majendie, however, gives formulæ for some extemporaneous Iodine waters, which may answer all the purposes of the more elaborate preparations. The following is an example:—

Iodurettted Water.

℞. Iodureti Potassii, gr. vj.
Iodini, gr. j.
Aquæ puræ, Oij.
Fiat solutio.—This solution is directed to be drank at meals, in place of common water.

That Iodine is one of the most powerful alteratives at present known, there can be no question. There are few diseases dependent upon or connected with morbid secretion of the glandular structures, but what are more or less modified by its use, while in others it acts as a direct curative agent. It is chiefly, however, in scrofulous, glandular and cutaneous affections that it acts most beneficially, dispersing indurations of the glands, and restoring the secretions of the cutaneous and mucous apparatus: whence its advantages in eruptive diseases, bronchitis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, &c. &c. It has been found to restore suppressed hæmorrhoidal and catamenial discharges, and when pushed too far, has even produced alarming hemorrhage of the lungs, nose and uterus. These facts should make the practitioner extremely cautious in its administration, beginning with small doses, and watching their effects. Should it produce any of the inconveniences already mentioned, or dizziness, nausea, purging, burning of the skin or swelling of the gums, it should be at once suspended or given less frequently and in smaller doses.

It is well known that Iodine was first discovered in sea-weed and sponges; and the latter having long had the reputation of being a cure for Goitre, it was found that Iodine was the active remedial agent. We

give below two prescriptions for the use of sponge as formerly in vogue, but now nearly superseded by the preparations of pure Iodine.

Burnt Sponge.

℞. Spongiæ ustæ, ʒj.
Sacchari albi, ℈j.
Misce et divide in chartulas, vj.—One three times a-day, gradually augmenting the dose. In Bronchocele.

Decoction of Sponge.

℞. Spongiæ concisæ et torrefactæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.
Coque et infunde duodecem horas.—Of this, filtered and rendered palatable by the addition of a little mint water, a table-spoonful or more may be taken every three hours.

STRYCHNINE.

We have already (under the head of Narcotics) given several prescriptions for using this extremely poisonous substance; but as it is chiefly given as an alterative, we here add some additional modes of administration. Strychnine is now much in vogue in the whole class of nervous diseases, paralysis, whether general or local, neuralgia, chorea, hysteria, &c. It is also employed in syphilis, amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, bronchitis, and in fact, in all cases where an alterative course is indicated.

Solution of Acetate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychniæ acetatis, gr. iij.
Alcohol, ʒj.
Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒvij.
Misce.—Dose.—Five drops twice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity. *Dunglison, New Remedies, p.* 450.

Tincture of Acetate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychniæ acetatis, gr. iss.
Alcohol, ℥ss.
Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—Five to twenty drops thrice per diem. In syphilitic pains of the bones. *Dunglison, ut supra.*

A Sulphate of Strichnine is also in use. It is prepared like the Acetate, of course substituting sulphuric acid. It has no advantages over the preparations already given, and is little used.
See Majendie, Formulaire, 9vme. Ed. p. 30.

Brucine.

The alkaline principle called Brucia or Brucine, is contained in the Augustura bark, Nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. That obtained from the bark is preferable for medicinal purposes. It possesses the properties of Strychnia, but in less degree. It may be administered in doses of one to three grains without danger; but the minimum dose should be first given, and the quantity gradually augmented.

Pills of Brucia.

℞. Bruciæ puræ, gr. xij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa.
Divide in pilulas xxiv.
Signa.—One pill may be taken four times a-day, and gradually increased.

Tincture of Brucia.

℞. Alcoholis, ℥j.
Bruciæ puræ, gr. xviij.
Fiat tinctura.—From six to twenty-four drops may be taken in a draught.

Mixture of Brucia.

℞. Bruciæ, gr. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.

Fiat mistura. Dose.—A table-spoonful night and morning. These preparations are chiefly used in paralysis, and the entire series of spasmodic affections.

Bromine.

This substance, which is allied to chlorine and iodine, is obtained from salt springs and other mineral waters. In medicine it is chiefly used in combination with potassa.

Solution of Bromide of Potassium.

℞. Potassii bromidi, gr. xviij.
Aquæ lactucæ destillatæ, ℥iij.
Syrupi althææ, ℥j.

Fiat mistura.—Majendie directs the preceding quantity to be given during the twenty-four hours, in doses of a table-spoonful. It is recommended in scrofula, glandular diseases, amenorrhœa, &c.

Pills of Bromide of Iron.

℞. Bromidii Furri pulverisate, gr. xij.
Conservæ rosarum, gr. xviij.
Gummi Arabici, gr. xij.

Misce, and fiant pilulæ xx secundum artem. Two pills to be taken in the morning, and two in the evening, or, one three times a-day. In Hypertrophy of the Heart, and scrofulous affections.

Majendie.

Mercury.

The mercureal preparations constitute the most decided and efficient medicines of this class. In addition to several formulæ inserted under the head of Sialagogues, the following will be appropriately noticed in this place.

Calomel Pills.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. ij.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.

Of which one may be taken every one or two hours. In cases of marasmus, &c. &c.

The use of calomel in minute doses has become very general, and certainly, if we may be allowed to give our experience, very deservedly so. In the hepatic and intestinal complaints of children, it is productive of the happiest results when carefully managed.

In infants, for example, the sixteenth or eighth of a grain, repeated every hour or two hours, according to age and circumstances, will often check diarrhœa, and even dysentery, which have resisted every treatment. If the discharges are attended by pain and tenesmus, small doses of powdered opium or laudanum may be added; but, as a general rule in these cases, the anodyne had better be given by injection.

The preparation called blue pill (massa ex hydrargyro) is indicated in similar conditions, and is especially beneficial wherever an alterative is called for. In these cases a grain given at bed time, or even a grain in divided portions through the day, will often produce the desired effect. Hence their extensive use in chronic and obscure derangements of the digestive organs, especially of the stomach and liver;—in the whole class of syphilitic affections, glandular enlargements, &c.

In like manner all the mercurial preparations mentioned under the head of SIALAGOGUES, become alteratives by cautious administration in doses more or less minute, and especially when they are given in conjunction with the preparations of sarsaparilla.

Pills of Quinia, Opium, &c.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. vj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa et in pilulæ xij dividenda.
Signa.—One night and morning. *Dr. Meigs.*

Pills of Blue Mass, Quinia, &c.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro,
Sulphatis Quiniæ,
Pulveris Aloes, āā. gr. xij.
Syrupi Rhæi aromatici, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One three or four times a-day.

Either of the above prescriptions will be found useful in that condition of the system which supervenes an attack of bilious intermittent or remittent fever. They may be denominated tonic alteratives.

Arsenic.

Arsenic is a powerful alterative, and one which should be administered with the utmost circumspection. In addition to the formulæ already given, the following will be found useful.

Pills of Arsenic and Black Pepper.

℞. Protoxidi arsenici, gr. iv.
Piperis nigri, ʒix.

Pound these substances in a mortar for a few days at intervals, after which water enough is to be gradually added to form a pill mass, which should be divided into one hundred pills: the French physicians direct double that number, and restrict the patient to one or two pills daily. This preparation of arsenic is regarded in India as an infallible cure for Tuberculous Lepra.

Pills of the Arseniate of Iron.

℞. Proto-arseniatis Ferri, gr. iij.
Extracti humuli lupuli, ʒij.
Pulveris althææ, ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat massa.
To be divided into forty-eight pills, of which one is given daily. Recommended by Dr. Biett in scrofulous, cancerous, and herpetic diseases.

Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury.

℞. Liquoris hydriodatis arsenici et hydrargyri, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iiiss.
Syrupi zinziberis, ʒss.

Misce.—To be taken in four draughts, night and morning. Chiefly given in scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.—*Donovan, in Dunglison, New Remedies, p.* 288.

MINERAL ACIDS.

Nitro-Muriatic Acid.

℞. Acidi nitrici, ʒj.
—— Muriatici, ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvijss.
Misce, et adde—
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒijss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every two hours, in a wine-glass of sweetened water.

These acids, in the same proportions, are also employed as a bath in hepatic derangements, and by some are esteemed highly beneficial. To accomplish this end, put a tea-spoonful of the compound acid into a quart of warm water, and apply it to the region of the liver night and morning, by means of a soft sponge.

Diluted Nitric Acid.

℞. Acidi nitrici, ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oij.
Sacchari albi, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—This quantity to be taken daily by the patient. In Lues Venerea. *Ferriar, Med. Hist.*

Mixture of Nitric Acid.

℞. Acidi nitrici, ʒiss.
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari albi, āā. ʒiij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful *pro re nata.*

Nitric acid may be prescribed as a tonic in the above form, or simply diluted with water. It is best

taken through a quill, as the teeth suffer when it comes in contact with them. We have seen it arrest the colliquative sweats of hectic fever when other remedies had failed.

Mixture of Nitrous Acid, Laudanum, &c.

℞. Acidi nitrici, ʒj.
Misturæ Camphoræ, ʒviij.
Tincturæ Opii, guttas xl.
Misce.—Signa.—One fourth part to be taken every three or four hours.

This compound is highly recommended by Mr. Thomas Hope, Surgeon, Chatham, in dysentery and cholera.—*N. A. Medical and Surgical Journal, Oct.* 1826.

CLASS XV.

ASTRINGENTS.

Doctor Cullen describes astringents to be "such substances as applied to the human body, produce contraction and condensation in the soft solids, and thereby increase their density and force of cohesion." "And by the operation of this corrugating power," adds Dr. Murray, "either directly exerted on a part, or extended by sympathetic action, the morbid affections arising from a state of relaxation are supposed to be removed."

In the use of this class of medicines there is one caution suggests itself; namely, that they should not be given to arrest evacuations that are critical, and designed by nature to relieve a plethoric state of the system; unless, however, such evacuation exist to an alarming extent.

PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

Compound Powder of Alum.

℞. Aluminis, ℈j.
Pulveris Kino, gr. v.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres, v.—Signa.—One every two hours. In obstinate diarrhœa.

This compound, though much employed, and praised by some practitioners, contains substances incompati-

ble with each other. It is, nevertheless, very useful in menorrhagia, &c.

Powder of Sugar of Lead and Calomel.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. ij vel iv.
Acetatis Plumbi, gr. ss ad gr. j.
Fiant pulveres iv.—One every three hours. *In Cholera Infantum.* The above dose is adapted to any period between ten and twenty months of age. *Dr. T. D. Mitchell.*

Powder with Alum and Opium.

℞. Aluminis, ʒss.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
Fiant pulveris vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours. In diarrhœa.

Powder of Blue Vitriol, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri,
Boli Armeniæ, āā. ℥j.
Camphoræ, ʒij.
Fiat pulvis.—Project ʒj. of this powder into a pound of boiling water —filter the solution, and mix ʒj. of it with ℥j. of clear water, and apply it to the purulent eyes of infants by means of a syringe, *pro re nata.*—See *Cooper's Surgery.*

Pills of Acetate of Lead and Calomel.

℞. Acetatis plumbi, ʒss.
Calomel, gr. v.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x. One to be given every two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances. In Hemorrhage, and especially in Hematemesis.

Sugar of Lead and Opium.

℞. Acetatis plumbi, ℈j.
Gum Opii, gr. j.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.—A pill to be taken every hour at first, and then every two hours. This is Dr. Graves's prescription for the treatment of Cholera.

Pills of Acetate of Lead and Opium.

℞. Acetatis Plumbi, gr. xij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. vj.
Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas vi dividenda.
One to be taken for a dose, according to circumstances. In hæmoptysis and other hemorrhages.

Bolus with Alum and Extract of Bark.

℞. Aluminis,
Extracti Cinchonæ,
Nucis myristicæ, āā. ℈ss.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat bolus.
To be given in uterine and other hemorrhages, and repeated *pro re nata.*

Pills of Alum, Catechu, &c.

℞. Aluminis, gr. vj.
Extracti Opii, gr. j.
Catechu, gr. j.
Misce.—To be divided into six pills, one of which is to be given every two, three or four hours. In passive hemorrhage, and in atonic mucous discharges.

Pills of Rhatany.

℞. Extracti Rhataniæ, ℈j.
Pulveris kino, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ viij.—Signa.—A pill to be given every hour or two hours. In the Profluvia.

Pills of Creosote.

℞. Creosoti, gtt. x.
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Mucilaginis, q. s.
Ut fiant xx.—Dose—a pill thrice in the day. In Bronchitis, Neuralgia, &c.

Creosote Mixture.

℞. Creosoti, gtt. xij.
Mucilaginis Arabici, ℥iv.
Sacchari albi, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Dose—a table-spoonful every two or three hours. In Hemorrhages.

Alcoholic Solution of Creosote.

℞. Creosoti, gtt. j.
Alcoholis rectificati, gtt. xvj.
Misce.—A drop or two of this solution dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to afford immediate relief. *Marinus.*

Tannin Pills.

℞. Tanninæ puræ, gr. ij.
Gummi vel Syrupi, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ viij. One may be given every two or three hours. In Gonorrhœa, &c.

Chalk Mixture.

℞. Cretæ præparatæ: ℥iss.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Arabici, āā. q. s.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Olei cinnamomi, gtt. ij.
Tincture Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.
Misce.—Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours. In Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Another formula for chalk mixture will be given under the head of Absorbents and Antacids.

When a strongly astringent chalk mixture is desirable, we may add to the above formula Tinct. Kino, ℥ij., or the same quantity of Tinctura Rhataniæ, or Catechu, or Nut-galls.

Camphor, Laudanum and Nitric Acid.

℞. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥iv.
Acidi nitrici, gtt. iv.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.

Fiat mistura. Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours. In Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

This is the well known and very efficacious preparation called *Hope's Mixture.* If the nitric acid is added in larger proportion, it is very liable to defeat the object of the prescription.

Camphor Water, Lavender, &c.

℞. Aquæ camphoræ, ℥iv.
Tincturæ lavendulæ compositæ, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.
Fiat mistura. Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours.

This prescription is employed in the same cases as the preceding one, and was strongly commended by the late Dr. Parrish.

Electuary of Catechu and Opium.

℞. Electuarii Catechu, ℥j.
Suited to cases of diarrhœa, in tea-spoonful doses. Ten scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pills of Kino, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Kino, gr. xx.
——— Opii, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ iv.
Of which take one every four hours. In diarrhœa, pyrosis, &c.

Monesia.

This substance is the product of a tree which grows in Chili, but its botanical affinities are yet unknown. It is given in the form of Extract, twelve or twenty grains daily, divided into three grain pills. In Leucorrhœa, Diarrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c. &c.

COLLYRIA.

These are preparations applied to the eyes; they are sometimes dry, but generally liquid—consisting of infusions, decoctions, or distilled waters, with the addition of various substances.

Dry Collyrium of Sugar, &c.

℞. Sacchari albi,
Oxidi Zinci, āā. partes equales.
Tere in pulverem. *M. Recamier.*

Dry Collyrium of Mercury, &c.

℞. Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri, gr. x.
Oxidi Zinci impuri præparati, ℈j.
Fiat pulvis. *M. Dupuytren.*

Dry Collyrium of Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,
Sacchari purificati, āā. ℈j.
Tere bene.

These compounds are blown into the eyes for the removal of specks on the cornea resulting from inflammation.

Alum Curd.

℞. Pulveris Aluminis, ʒss.
Albuminem Ovi, j.
Agitate them well until a coagulum be formed.—To be applied on a linen rag to inflamed eyes. It should be removed in three or four hours.

Alum Collyrium.

℞. Pulveris Aluminis, gr. xij vel xx.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.—To be applied to the eye in chronic inflammation.

Collyrium of Ioduret of Potassium.

℞. Aquæ rosarum, ℥vj.
Iodureti potassii, gr. xxiv.
Iodini, gr. j vel ij.
Fiat collyrium. To be applied to the eyes three or four times in the day. In scrofulous ophthalmia, and ulcerations of the cornea and conjunctiva.

Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci,
Acetatis plumbi, āā. gr. vj.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.

In this prescription a double decomposition takes place. Acetate of zinc is held in solution, while sulphate of lead falls to the bottom. It should be filtered, or used without shaking.

Collyrium of Acetate of Lead, &c.

℞. Liquoris plumbi acetatis, gtt. xij.
Vini Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat collyrium.

Collyrium of Vinegar, &c.

℞. Aceti destillati, ℥j.
Spiritus Vini diluti, ℥ss.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥viij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To be applied to weak eyes, and in ophthalmia after depletion.

Collyrium of Acetate of Ammonia and Camphor.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ℥ij.
Misturæ Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to eyes requiring a mild astringent and stimulant remedy.

Collyrium of Acetate of Ammonia with Opium.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ℥ij.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥vj.
Extracti Opii mollis, gr. x.

Dissolve the extract of Opium in the hot water—strain, and add the liquor of acetate of ammonia. Useful in acute ophthalmia when considerable pain remains after depletion.

Collyrium of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. vj.
Camphoræ, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.

Rub the camphor with the water—then strain, and add the sulphate of copper.

This is nearly the same as the formula recommended by Mr. Ware in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia.

Collyrium of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞, Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.

Fiat solutio.

The above may be advantageously used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, as also in that of a scrofulous character.

Collyrium of Opium and Camphor.

℞. Extracti Opii mollis, gr. x.
Camphoræ, gr. vj.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥xij.

Rub the camphor and opium well together in a mortar and add the water. Then strain before using.

Collyrium of Poppies, &c.

℞. Fomenti papaveris capsularum, ℥iv.
Aquæ rosarum,
Misturæ Camphoræ, āā. ℥ij.

Misce.—Either of the last two collyria may be employed in the early stages of ophthalmia.

All of these remedies can be most successfully applied to the eyes by introducing the point of a small syringe into the outer angle, and gradually injecting the collyria.

Collyrium of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Nitratis Argenti, gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.—To be applied at the close of acute ophthalmia, and to promote the absorption of nebulæ of the cornea.

Emollient Collyrium.

℞. Radicis Althææ officinalis, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℔j.
Infuse for three hours near the fire, and strain.—Employed in inflammation of the conjunctiva accompanied with violent irritation.

Anodyne Collyrium.

℞. Colchici autumnalis, ʒj.
Aquæ Lini bullientis, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒj.
Fiat mistura.—Employed in opthalmia accompanied with great sensibility. *M. Jadelot.*

Strichnine Collyrium.

℞. Strichniæ puræ, gr. ij vel iv.
Acidi acetici diluti,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā. ℥j.
Fiat solutio.—A drop or two, diluted or not according to circumstances, to be applied to the eye several times a-day. Commended by Dr. Ryan in Amaurosis.

INJECTIONS

Injections are liquid compositions, containing emollient, astringent, or stimulating substances. The parts into which they are thrown are, the external auditory passages, the canal of the urethra, the bladder, and also fistulous cavities, the tunica vaginalis in the case of hydrocele, and the vagina. When employed in the cure of gonorrhœa, two circumstances merit especial attention, viz. the manner of throwing them up, and the frequency of using them. When the common syringe is used, the pipe should be perfectly smooth, short, and conical, so that it cannot pass more than a quarter of an inch into the urethra. The patient should oil the pipe before using it, seat himself on the edge of a chair so as to avoid pressing the perinæum, draw the penis forward on the syringe with the left hand, and throw up the injection to the seat of disease, (previously ascertained,) with the other. As respects the frequency of injecting, it may be observed, that six or eight times a-day are not too often, and that the cure will be retarded by using these remedies at longer intervals. We cannot forbear remarking, that gonorrhœal inflammation, situated near the extremity of the penis, can be often cured by a *routine plan;* but when seated higher up the canal, and affecting Cowper's gland or the prostate, it becomes a serious disease, the cure of which ought not to be undertaken by those ignorant of the structure of the parts and the nature of morbid action.

Injection of Pyroligneous Acid for the Ear.

℞. Acidi pyrolignei, ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.
Fiat injectio.—Signa.—To be injected twice a-day with a silver syringe, in purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius.

Buchanan on the Ear.

Injection for Catechu for the Ear.

℞. Extracti Catechu, gr. xij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥vj.
Fiat injectio.—To be used four or five times a-day. *Idem.*

Pyroligneous Acid, Ether, &c., for the Ear.

℞. Acidi pyrolignei,
Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici,
Olei Terebinthinæ, āā. partes equales.
Misce.—Signa.—Introduce two drops into the meatus auditorius every night, when the cerumen is deficient in quantity.—*Idem.*

Injection of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.
Pulveris Acaciæ, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Opii, ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.
Fiat injectio.—Used in gonorrhœa virulenta.

Injection of Corrosive Sublimate, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.
Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥viij.
Fiat injectio.—To be used in gleet.

This powerful remedy should be employed with great caution.

Peruvian Balsam, &c., for the Ear.

℞. Fellis Bovini, ℥iij.
Balsami peruviani, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—To be dropped occasionally into the ear to correct a fetid discharge, syringing the ear every day with a weak solution of soap and water. *Dr. Hugh Smith.*

Injection of Muriate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ, gr. j vel ij.
Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Fiat injectio.—To be used in chronic gonorrhœa.

Injection of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Acetatis Zinci, gr. viij.
Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.
Fiat injectio.—Used in gonorrhœa virulenta.

For all these preparations, rose water is an admirable menstruum; it possesses the advantages of being slightly astringent and rendered pure by distillation, and seems therefore particularly applicable to the formation of injections and collyria.

Injection of Armenian Bole.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ℈j.
Boli Armeniæ, ℈ij.
Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ rosarum, ℥viij.
Fiat injectio.—To be used in gonorrhœa.

Injection of Calomel, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, ʒj.
Gummi Arabici,
Tincturæ Opii, āā. ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥viij.
Fiat injectio.—Signa.—For gonorrhœa or gleet.

Injection of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Cupri sulphatis, gr. vj.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒj.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be thrown up the urethra in chronic gonorrhœa.

Injection of Tea.

℞. Theæ viridis foliorum, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥vj.
Fiat infusio et cola.—To be used as an injection in gonorrhœa virulenta.

Injection of Ammoniuret of Copper.

℞. Cupri Ammoniureti, gr. v.
Aquæ rosarum, ʒviij.
Fiat solutio.—To be used in chronic gonorrhœa.

GARGLES, MOUTH WASHES, &c.

Gargles, like injections, are astringent and stimulating; to be of any service they must be frequently applied and persevered in for some time.

Gargle of Brandy.

℞. Spiritus vini gallici,
Aquæ fontanæ, āā. partes equales.
Brandy and water form an excellent gargle for some cases of inflamed fauces.

Gargle of Galls and Alcohol.

℞. Infusionis gallarum, ʒvij.
Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒj.
Fiat gargarysma.—To be used frequently, in relaxation of the uvula and soft palate.

Gargle of Infusion of Oak Bark.

℞. Corticis Querci falcatæ, ʒj.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℔jss.
Boil to a pound, and strain; then add—
Sulphatis aluminis, ʒss.
Spiritus vini gallici, ʒij.
Misce.—To be applied to the uvula when swelled or relaxed, and to be used as an injection in fluor albus.

Gargle of Sulphate of Quinia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.
——— cupri, gr. xvj.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒj.
Aquæ fontanæ, ʒviij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be used three or four times a-day, in obstinate sore throat. *Dr. Hartshorne.*

Gargle of Borax, &c.

℞. Boratis sodæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ myrrhæ, ʒss.
Mellis despumati, ʒj.
Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.
Fiat gargarysma.—Signa.—To be used as a gargle or mouth wash, in ptyalism or scorbutic affections of the gums.

Gargle of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ʒj.
Mellis, ʒss.
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Spiritus vini gallici, ʒj.
Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.
Fiat gargarysma.—To be applied to ulcerated gums, occasioned by excessive salivation. Water can be added if it be too strong.

In many cases of mercurial sore mouth, common lead water forms a most soothing and useful application. It, makes the teeth black—an effect which is only temporary.

Dr. Blake's Toothach Solution.

℞. Aluminis, ʒij. (in pulverem subtillissimum triturandum.)
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒvij.
Fiat solutio.—Said by Dr. Blake, of London, to be an infallible cure for *toothach*, where this is not connected with rheumatism.

Gargle of Alum.

℞. Sulphatis aluminæ et potassæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒiv.

Solve.—This is Dr. Cavarra's gargle for fœtor oris, or offensive breath.

Gargle of Pomegranate.

℞. Corticis punicæ granati, ℥ss.
Petalarum rosæ rubræ, ℥ij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥vj.
Fiat infusio.—Cola et adde—
Mellis despumati, ℥j.
Aluminis, ℥ij.
Fiat gargarysma.—Signa.—To be used in inflammations of the throat and fauces. This gargle is highly praised by Dr. Meigs.

Muriatic Acid Gargle.

℞. Infusionis Cinchonæ, ℥iv.
Mellis despumati, ℥j.
Acidi muriatici, gtt. xviij.
Fiat gargarysma.—To be used in chronic inflammation, when pain and swelling have been reduced by depletion—also in cynanche maligna. *Ratier's Formulary.*

Wash of Sulphate of Copper, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, ℥ij.
Pulveris Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—To be used in the gangrenous sore mouth of children; and to be applied to the full extent of the ulceration and excoriation. *Dr. B. H. Coates.*

Linctus with Muriatic Acid, &c.

℞. Acidi Muriatici, ℥j.
Mellis,
Aquæ rosarum, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to scorbutic gums three or four times a-day.

Detergent Gargle—Sulphuric Acid, &c.

℞. Decocti Hordei, ℥iv.
Mellis despumati, ℥ss.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. xx.
Fiat gargarysma. *Ratier's Formulary.*

Mercurial Gargle.

℞. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.
Mellis despumati, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℨiv.
Fiat solutio.—To be used in venereal sore throat. *Idem.*

Acetous Gargle.

℞. Acidi acetici, ℥ij.
Muriatis Ammoniæ, 3j.
Mellis, ℨiss.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℨxij.
Fiat gargarysma.—To be used in inflamed fauces. *Idem.*

Astringent Gargle of Acetate of Lead, &c.

℞. Acetatis Plumbi, ℥ss.
Syrupi simplicis, ℨj.
Decocti Hordei, Oj.
Fiat solutio.—In mercurial sore mouth, &c.—*Ratier's Formulary.*

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Infusion of Galls.

℞. Gallæ contusæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℨx.
Infuse for four hours, and strain.—Signa.—To be taken in doses of a table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In diarrhœa. It may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of some aromatic.

Infusion of Galls and Chalk.

℞. Infusionis Gallarum, ℨiv.
Cretæ præparatæ, ℨss.
Tincturæ Opii, ℨj.
Gummi Acaciæ, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Dose.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In diarrhœa.

Infusion of Logwood.

℞. Hæmatoxyli ligni, ℨss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for two or thee hours, and strain.—Of this a table-spoonful to be given to children every two or three hours. In cholera and diarrhœa.

Mixture of Extract of Logwood, &c.

℞. Extracti Hæmatoxyli, ʒiij.
Tincturæ catechu, ʒij.
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥vij.
Misce.—Signa.—Two spoonsful to be given once in three or four hours. In the advanced stages of diarrhœa and dysentery.

Mixture with Extract of Bark and Alum.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
Aluminis, ℈ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒv.
Syrupi Limonis, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—Two spoonsful may be taken every two hours. In low diseases accompanied with hemorrhage.

Mixture with Tincture of Catechu, &c.

R. Tincturæ Catechu, ℥j.
——— Opii, gtt. lx.
Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In diarrhœa.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc and Alum.

As under Emetics.

Alum Whey.

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ bullientis, Oj.
Pulveris Aluminis, ʒij.
Boil them until the coagulum separates, and strain. A cupful to be taken occasionally. In diabetes, &c.

Peruvian Bark with Lime Water.

℞. Pulveris corticis Cinchonæ, ʒss.
Aquæ Calcis, ʒviij.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be taken every two hours, or oftener if necessary. In diarrhœa and menorrhagia.

Sirup of Galls, Brandy, &c.

℞. Gallarum contusarum, ʒij.
Spiritus gallici, ℥viij.
Misce.—Set the brandy on fire and burn out the spirit;—then add—
Corticis Cinnamomi,
Macis, āā. ʒij.
While hot, add sugar by burning it over the inflamed brandy until a sirup is formed.—Decant the pure sirup.—Dose.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In chronic and obstinate diarrhœa.

Dr. Parrish.

Clyster of Lime Water and Catechu.

℞. Electuarii Catechu, ℥ss.
Aquæ Calcis, ℥x.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—One-half may be injected at a time; in the diarrhœa of continued fevers.

Solution of Sulphate of Copper, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. iij.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. xx.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—From twenty to forty drops to be given every one or two hours in sirup, *pro re nata.* In menorrhagia.

Thatcher's Practice.

Enema of Acetate of Lead, &c.

℞. Acetatis Plumbi, ℈j.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
Aquæ tepidæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be thrown up the rectum in uterine hemorrhage. *Dewees's Syst. of Mid., p.* 420.

Mixture of Extract of Rhatany Root, &c.

℞. Extracti Rhataniæ, ʒj.
Syrupi papaveris,
Aquæ rosarum, āā. ℥j.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata.* In passive hemorrhage and chronic dysentery. *M. Fouquier.*

LINIMENTS, LOTIONS, &c.

Lotion of Lime Water, Zinc, &c.

℞. Oxidi Zinci, gr. xij.
Cupri sulphatis, gr. iij vel iv.
Mellis rosacei, ʒj.
Aquæ calcis, ʒij.
Fiat lotio.—Recommended as very useful in phagedænic ulcers of the genitals. *Vide Swediaur on Syphilis.*

Liniment of Lime Water and Linseed Oil.

℞. Olei Lini, ℥iij.
Liquoris Calcis, ℥vj.
Fiat linimentum.—To be applied to burns and scalds by means of a feather or soft rag.

Lotion of Lime Water and Alcohol.

℞. Spiritus vini rectificati, ℥ij.
Liquoris Calcis, Oss.
Fiat mistura.—To be applied in the same cases as the above.

Lotion of Goulard's Extract of Lead, &c.

℞. Liquoris acetatis plumbi, ʒj.
Spiritus Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.
Fiat lotio.—To be used as the former.

Chloride of Soda.

℞. Chloridi Sodæ, quantum placet.

This compound is much recommended by some of the French surgeons, applied by means of lint in the treatment of old ulcers.

Epithem of Acetate of Lead.

℞. Confectionis rosæ, ℥j.
Mellis,
Liquoris plumbi acetatis,
Tincturæ Opii, āā. ℈ij.

Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to painful venereal ulcers, and to chancres after the use of lunar caustic.

Compound Lotion of Sulphuret of Potash.

℞. Sulphureti Potassæ, ℥ss.
Saponis venetæ, ℥j.
Spiritus rectificati, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ℥ss.
Liquoris Calcis, Oj.

Fiat mistura secundum artem.—To be applied to the head night and morning, in cases of tenea capitis. The hair must be shaved previous to its employment.

Astringent Fomentation.

℞. Radicis Bistortæ,
Corticis Punicæ granati, āā. ℥ij.
Muriatis Ammoniæ, ℥ij.
Vini rubri, Oj.

Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to indolent inflammatory swellings.

Ratier's Formulary.

Lotion of Bark.

℞. Cinchonæ rubræ contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Boil for ten minutes, strain, then add—
Alcoholis camphorati, ℥viij.

This preparation may be used whenever a tonic and stimulant lotion is required.

Lotion of Sulphuret of Potassa, &c.

1. ℞. Sulphureti Potassæ, ℥j vel ℧ij.
Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.—

2. ℞. Acidi hydrochlorici, ℥j vel ℧ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, Oij.

Mix one ounce of each lotion with four ounces of warm water, and apply by means of a sponge in cases of psora.—*M. Alibert.*

OINTMENTS.

Ointment of Alum, Calomel, &c.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, ʒij.
Sulphatis Aluminis exsiccati,
Oxidi plumbi albi, āā. ℥ss.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij.
Cerati simplicis, ℥iss.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment is particularly efficacious in *Tinea Capitis*. It should be applied every night going to bed, and washed off in the morning; as soon as the child's head is dry, it should be dusted over with powdered starch, which in the evening is again to give place to the ointment. The hair should be cut off *previous to the application of the ointment.*

Ointment of Gall-nuts.

℞. Pulveris Gallarum, ʒj vel ij.
Adipis suillæ, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.—Used in hæmorrhoidal affections.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxidi vel florum, ʒj.
Butyri recentis, ʒvj.
Fiat unguentum.—To be applied to the eyes in cases of defluxions arising from relaxation or slight inflammation of the lids.

Ointment of Rhubarb, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, gr. x.
——— Opii, gr. v.
Cerati simplicis, ʒiss.
Fiat unguentum.—This ointment has been found very efficacious in indolent ulcers.

Ointment of Tar, &c.

℞. Unguenti picis liquidæ, ℥j.
——— hydrargyri nitratis vel citrini, ʒss.
Fiat mistura.—In tinea capitis.

Ointment of Tar and Opium.

℞. Pulveris Opii, ʒij.
Unguenti picis, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.—Signa.—Hæmorrhoidal ointment.

This compound has been found very efficacious in hæmorrhois.

Kirkland's Neutral Cerate.

℞. Emplastri plumbi, ʒiv.
Olei olivarum,
Cretæ præparatæ,
Acidi acetici, āā. ℥ij.
Super-acetatis plumbi, ʒjss.
The plaster and oil are first to be melted over a gentle fire. The prepared chalk is then to be briskly stirred in, and when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, the vinegar and superacetate of lead are to be added, and the whole stirred until nearly cold.

This cerate, which is not to be met with in the pharmacopœia, is strongly recommended in abraded irritable surfaces, and the latter stages of burns.

Aromatic Sulphur Ointment.

℞. Potassæ carbonatis, ℥ss.
Aquæ rosæ, ℥j.
Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri, ℥j
Olei essentialis Bergamotæ ℥ss.
Sulphuris sublimati et loti,
Adipis suilli, āā. ℥x.
Misce secundum artem.—Employed in scabies.

Bateman's Synopsis.

CLASS XVI.

ABSORBENTS OR ANTACIDS.

Absorbents or Antacids form a class of remedies for correcting acidity in the stomach and bowels. As a general rule they should be preceded by an emetic or cathartic, or both. When a permanent effect is desired, they are usually combined with tonics, aromatics, and sometimes narcotics. When given alone, they too frequently afford but transient relief.

POWDERS.

Compound Cretaceous Powder with Opium.

℞. Cretæ præparatæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris Cinnamomi, ʒj.
——— Piperis longi, gr. viij.
——— Opii, gr. vj.
Fiat pulvis.—Divide in chartulas xij.—One three or four times a-day.
In diarrhœa.

The above formula, with a slight alteration, is from the London Pharmacopœia.

Powder with Crabs' Claws and Rhubarb.

℞. Chelæ cancrorum, ʒj.
Pulveris Rhei, ℈ij.

Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.—Of which one may be taken once or twice a-day, according to circumstances. In acidity of the *Primæ viæ*.

This preparation is called by the several names of crabs' claws, eyes, and stones. It is a carbonate of lime united with some animal gelatine, and which, like prepared oyster shells, has little or no superiority over the prepared chalk.

Powder with Magnesia, Fennel Seeds, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ, ℥ss.
Pulveris seminum Fœniculi,
——— Cinnamomi, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—Dose.—A small tea-spoonful three or four times a-day.

Powder with Soda, Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ calcinatæ, ℥ss.
Bi-carbonatis Sodæ,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ℈j.
Misce.—Signa.—A small tea-spoonful occasionally. In cardialgia.

Powder with Magnesia and Colombo.

℞. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒjss.
Pulveris Colombæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three times a-day, in sugar and water. In Cardialgia.

PILLS.

Pills of Soda, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei,
Carbonatis Sodæ exsiccatæ,
Extracti Gentianæ, āā. ℈j.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iij.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—Two occasionally. In dyspepsia.

MIXTURES, SOLUTIONS, &c.

Chalk Mixture.

℞. Cretæ præparatæ, ʒiij.
Sacchari albi,
Pulveris gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒiss.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours. When administered in Diarrhœa, Astringents are added.

Solution of Salt of Tartar.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Sacchari albi, ℈j.
Tincturæ Lavandulæ compositæ, ʒij.
——— Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In sickness of the stomach occasioned by acidity.

The opium in the above prescriptions may be omitted at the discretion of the practitioner.

Mixture of Salt of Tartar, Ammonia, &c.

℞. Spiritus Ammoniæ,
Carbonatis Potassæ, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A large tea-spoonful for a dose *pro re nata.* In Pyrosis.

Lime Water and Milk.

℞. Aquæ calcis,
Lactis recentis, āā. ʒiij.
Misce.—Signa.—Two table-spoonsful for a dose. In sickness of the stomach few remedies are more prompt in their effect. An antacid remedy admirably adapted to children, is prepared by pouring four ounces of boiling water on a heaped tea-spoonful of calcined magnesia, and giving a dessert-spoonful of the clear solution every hour or two. It is slightly aperient.

Mixture with Ammonia, Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒj.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vss.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. Usually given in the sickness accompanying pregnancy.

Mixture of Magnesia, Camphor, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ albæ, ʒj.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒij.
Ætheris sulphurici, ℥ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose four or five times a-day. In flatulency and irritable stomach.—*Dr. E. Griffiths.*

Dyspeptic Lie.

Take of

Hickory Ashes - - - - -	1 quart,
Soot - - - - - -	6 ounces,
Boiling Water - - - - -	1 gallon.

Mix and let them stand for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring the ingredients. A tea-cupful may be given of this liquor, (decanted,) three times a-day. It should be decanted always at the end of twenty-four hours, for by standing on the materials a long time the water acquires almost caustic properties, and may do serious injury.

This domestic remedy we have thought best to couch in the English language. It deserves an insertion from the circumstance that it was employed by Dr. Physick in his own case, and we are informed was of decided advantage when the usual alkaline remedies had failed.

Solution of Salt of Tartar, &c.

℞. Carbonatis Potassæ, ℈j.
Pulveris gummi Acaciæ, ʒss.
Olei Menthæ sativæ, gtt. ij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.
Aquæ æratæ, ℥iij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata.* In sickness of the stomach.—*Dr. Meigs.*

Mixture of Colombo, &c.

℞. Radicis Colombæ, ʒss.
Coque in aqua, ℥iij ad ℥v.
Cola et adde—
Carbonatis Potassæ, ℈ss.
Succi limonis, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xij.
Misce.—Signa.—From a tea to a table-spoonful may be given every hour.

This mixture is said to be powerfully *anti-emetic;* and is much praised by Dr. Meigs.

Anti-Emetic Mixture.

℞. Tincturæ corticis Aurantii, ʒss.
——— Aloes socotrinæ,
——— Castorei, āā. ʒj.
Misce.—Signa.—The dose may be from forty to fifty drops, three or four times a-day.

In chronic vomiting, occasioned by atony or spasm of the stomach, the above is strongly recommended in Hufeland's Treatise on Scrofula.

Mixture with Carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Sodæ carbonatis, ℈iv.
Infusionis Gentianæ compositæ,
Aquæ cinnamomi, āā. ℥iij.
Tincturæ Cardamomi, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours. In acidity and flatulency of the stomach, &c.

APPENDIX, NO. I.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

The importance of an acquaintance with those preparations of diet peculiarly designed for the patient during disease and convalescence, is so obvious that it requires little or no comment. It was remarked by Dr. Rush, in his lectures, that a physician should spend six months in a kitchen before entering upon his practical career. As the medical attendant, therefore, is called upon frequently to give directions and rules for preparing the diet for the sick, we have inserted a few formulæ for those articles which are in daily use. However apparently trifling such a class may appear to some persons, the physician will find that an attention to it will place the patient more completely under his own control, and inspire confidence in the relations and attendants. The rules to be observed in giving nourishment to the sick, will generally, present themselves; but there is one in particular which should not be overlooked. In all low diseases, the nurse should be directed never to give too much at once, but frequently to repeat a small proportion. The lapse of a *very* short time without food, will frequently in cases of great prostration, reduce the patient very low, *and may endanger* his life.

This rule is not intended to be applied to those

chronic derangements of the digestive functions, which are to be remedied principally by a regulation of diet, and in which, the old adage, "a little and often," has too frequently, we are convinced, been perniciously advised.

Decoction of Barley; or, Barley Water.

Take of

Pearl Barley,	2 ounces,
Boiling Water,	2 quarts.

Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added, if desirable. To be taken *ad libitum* in inflammatory diseases.

Rice Water.

Take of

Rice,	2 ounces,

Let it be well washed, and add to it—

Water,	2 quarts.

Boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg as much as may be required. To be taken *ad libitum.*

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and is a very excellent diet, mixed with milk, for children. It is believed by many persons to have a constipating property. This opinion, however, appears to be destitute of foundation.

Infusion of Flaxseed.

As under Expectorants.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

As under Expectorants.

Decoction of Bran.

Take of

Wheat Bran, recent,	1 pint,
Water,	3 quarts.

Boil down one-third, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, honey or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Bran tea may be made by using boiling water, and suffering the mixture to stand in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

Sage Tea.

Take of

The dried leaves of sage,	-	-	half an ounce,
Boiling Water,	-	-	1 quart.

Infuse for half an hour, and then strain. Sugar and lemon juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient. In the same manner may be made balm and other teas.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of sweet spirits of nitre; or, what is better, by antimonial wine.

Infusion of Malt.

Take of

Ground Malt,	-	-	-	-	1 pint,
Scalding Water,*	-	-	-	-	3 pints.

Infuse for two hours, and strain off the liquor, to which may be added sugar or lemon juice, if required.

This is a favourite preparation with Dr. Parrish, and employed by him in inflammatory fevers.

Lemonade.

Take of

Fresh Lemon Juice,	-	-	-	4 ounces,
Fresh and very thin peel of Lemon,		-	-	half an ounce,
White Sugar,	-	-	-	4 ounces,
Boiling Water,	-	-	-	3 pints.

* Water not quite brought to the boiling point.

Let them stand until cold, then strain off for use. When employed in fevers, a little nitrate of potash or sweet spirits of nitre may be added.

This preparation, when freely taken by the patient, sometimes produces pain in the bowels. It must therefore be given with some reserve as a daily drink.

Water Gruel.

Take of

Oatmeal,	2 ounces,
Water,	1 quart.

Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain, adding sugar and salt to make it agreeable.

Milk for Infants.

Take of

Cow's Milk,	1 part,
Water,	2 parts.

Loaf Sugar as much as may be agreeable.

It is necessary, when children are to be raised by the hand, to dilute the milk. These proportions may be altered as the child advances in age. The object is to make a diet as near the qualities of the maternal milk as possible.

Rice Gruel.

Take of

Ground Rice,	1 ounce,
Cinnamon,	1 drachm,
Water,	1 quart.

Boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten it. Wine may be added if necessary.

Panado.

Take of

Wheat Bread,	1 ounce,
Cinnamon,	1 drachm,
Water,	1 pint.

Boil them until well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine or butter may also be added if desirable.

Compound Salep Powders.

℞. Salep,
Gummi Tragacanthi,
Sago, āā. ℥iv.
Cochineal, ℥ss.
Testæ ostrearum preparatæ, ℥j.

To be carefully mixed and divided into powders of ℥j each. Stir one of these powders into a pint of milk, and boil them together for ten or fifteen minutes. To be drank freely in dysentery and diarrhœa.

These are the dysenteric powders of Dr. Castanello. A somewhat analogous preparation which bears the same name, is prepared as follows:

℞. Pulveris gummi arabici,
Gummi Tragacanthi,
Marantæ,
Sago,
Tapiocæ, āā. ℥ij.

Mix them well together, and boil in a pint of milk, flavoured with nutmeg or cinnamon. To be used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. &c.

Sago.

Take of

Sago,	- - - - -	2 spoonsful,
Water,	- - - - -	1 pint.

Boil gently until it thickens, frequently stirring. Wine, sugar, and nutmeg, may be added according to circumstances.

Tapioca Jelly.

Take of

Tapioca,	- - - - - - -	2 spoonsful,
Water,	- - - - - - -	1 pint.

Boil it gently for an hour, or until it assume a jelly-like appearance. Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon juice, to suit the taste of the patient and the nature of the case.

Arrow Root.

Take of

Arrow Root,	- - - - -	1 table-spoonful,
Sweet Milk,	- - - - -	half a pint,
Boiling Water,	- - - - -	half a pint.

Boil them a few moments over the fire.

Sweetened with loaf sugar it is one of the best aliments for children, and more especially when their bowels are irritated.

Boiled Flour.

Take of

Fine Flour, - - - - - - - - a pound.

Tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it in cold water, dredge the outside with flour till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then boiled until it becomes a hard, dry mass.

Two or three spoonsful of this may be grated and prepared in the same manner as arrow root, for which it forms an excellent substitute, and can be obtained in the country, when perhaps the other cannot.

Vegetable Soup.

Take one turnip, one potato, one onion. Let them be sliced, and boiled in one quart of water for an hour. Add as much salt as is agreeable, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

This preparation forms an agreeable substitute for animal food, and may be given when the former is inadmissible.

Chocolate.

When this is desired by the patient, it should be suffered to stand until cold, after having been made in the usual way. The oily parts thus collect on the surface and should be taken off. The liquid may then be boiled again, and sugar, &c. added as much as may be agreeable.

Beef Tea.

Take of

Lean Beef, cut into shreds, - - - - - 1 pound,
Water, - - - - - - - - - - 1 quart.

Boil it for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold, strain the liquor.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths, and is very palatable.

Hartshorn Jelly.

Take of

Hartshorn shavings, - - - - - - 4 ounces,
Water, - - - - - . - - 1 quart.

Boil over a gentle fire until one pint of the water be dissipated. Strain and add lemon juice, sugar and wine.

This forms, either with or without the last ingredients, a very nourishing diet for the convalescent; and when mixed with an equal portion of cow's milk, is very useful in the bowel complaints of children.

Isinglass, or fish glue, may be used instead of the hartshorn shavings, if preferred.

Calves' Feet Jelly.

Take two calves' feet, and add to them one gallon of water, which reduce by boiling to one quart. Strain it, and when cold skim the fat entirely off. Add to this, the white of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring it constantly, and then pass it through a flannel strainer.

This forms a very nutritious article of diet for the sick and convalescent. When desired the wine can be omitted.

Essence of Beef.

Take of

Lean beef, sliced.

Put a sufficient quantity into a porter bottle to fill up its body, cork it loosely and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck by means of a string to the handle of the vessel. Boil this for three-quarters of an hour, then decant the liquor and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease. It is greatly employed in low fevers, and therefore every one should be able to direct its *modus præparandi.*

Chicken Water.

Take half a chicken divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes. Season with salt.

This water has been freely employed by some physicians in the early stages of cholera. Taken warm it promotes vomiting and washes out the stomach.

Suet Ptisan.

Take of

Sheep's Suet, - - - - - -	2 ounces,
Milk, - - - - - - -	1 pint,
Starch, - - - - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil slowly for ten minutes.

This may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Mucilage of Starch, &c.

Take of

Starch, - - - - - - -	1 ounce,
Powdered Cinnamon, - - - - -	1 drachm,
——— Gum Arabic, - - - -	1 ounce,
Boiling Water, - - - - - -	3 pints.

Boil until reduced one-third, and strain.

The above may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Wine and Mustard Wheys.

As under Stimulants.

Rennet Whey.

Take of

New Milk, - - - - - -	1 quart,
Rennet, - - - - - -	a large spoonful.

Warm the milk and then add the rennet. Boil until the curd separates and is all taken off.

To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.

Vinegar Whey.

Take of

Milk, - - - - - - - -	1 pint,
Vinegar, - - - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.

Tartar Whey.

Take of

Milk, - - - - - - - -	1 quart,
Cream of Tartar, - - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil until the curd separates.

Sarsaparilla Beer.

℞. Sarsaparillæ contusæ, ℔ij.
Pulveris corticis Guaiaci, ʒviij.
Ligni Guaiaci concisi,
Seminum Anisi,
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, āā. ʒiv.
Corticis radicis Mezereii, ʒij.
Sacchari liquidi, ℔ij.
Caryophilli contusi, ʒss.
Aquæ bullientis, congios iv.

Mix these ingredients, and agitate the vessel thrice a-day. When a fermentation has well begun it is fit for use, and may be taken in the dose of a small tumblerful twice or thrice a-day.

"This is the Spanish recipe for the Jarave or diet drink, somewhat modified. If intended for old and obstinate complaints, as leprous affections, elephantiasis, various anomalous ulcerations and foul disorders of the skin, there may be added to the jug, *after fermentation has well begun*, tartrate of antimony twelve grains, corrosive sublimate eight or ten grains, muriate of ammonia one drachm, dissolved previously in a little water. These remedies greatly increase the alterative powers of the vegetable infusion, and so effectually prevent its decomposition that it may be kept for a long time unaltered, *even in a hot climate.*"—*See Hancock on Sarsaparilla, Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Vol. I. No.* 4.

APPENDIX, NO. II.

POISONS.

Cases of poisoning are so sudden and so awful that no time is to be lost in administering relief. To do this with judgment and effect, it is requisite to be familiar with all the usual antidotes: of these we have accordingly selected some which possess an acknowledged efficacy, omitting at the same time many others that are unworthy of confidence. For the purpose of convenience we have arranged the *Poisons* alphabetically, with the appropriate *antidotes* attached to each. But, as has been remarked when speaking of Emetics, our chief reliance in these cases is upon free vomiting, induced by those articles which are most speedy in their effect. Dr. Beck prefers sulphate of zinc, whenever it can be procured, and adds, "but if vomiting be present, we may aid it by diluents or a vegetable emetic. Tartrate of antimony should never be given." Yet even from this treatment little can be expected where the deleterious substance has remained long in the stomach; and the stomach tube and syringe will be indispensable.

To protect the stomach and intestines from the direct operation of poisons, it is generally recommended to give milk, lime water, soap, or drinks sweetened with sugar or honey. Oils and other fatty substances are rather injurious than otherwise.

When the vomiting has ceased, and retching and pain continue, Mr. Hume advises the free administration of carbonate of magnesia, with tincture of opium, suspended in water.

A.

ACIDS, NITRIC, MURIATIC, AND SULPHURIC.

The proper antidotes to these are the alkalies, alkaline earths and soaps; common pearl ash, or carbonate of potash; calcined, or carbonate of magnesia; chalk; soap in solution; accompanied with copious draughts of warm water or warm flaxseed tea. While the antidotes are in preparation, use freely any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred.

ALKALIES.

The best antidote is common vinegar; it is always at hand, and its affinity for these substances is sufficiently strong to neutralize them. Also, a *fixed oil*, as olive oil should be given in *large quantity*—several pounds being required where a large portion of the *alkali* has been taken; it acts by rendering the vomiting easy and free, and partly by converting the alkali into a soap.

ANTIMONY.

The preparation of this mineral by which poisoning is commonly produced, is *Emetic Tartar*. This of itself produces violent vomiting, and therefore our first efforts should be directed to keeping up the emesis by means of mild diluents and mucilaginous preparations. Its antidotes are the alkalies, bitter and astringent infusions, such as common tea, Peruvian bark, the Yellow Bark and its tincture—the administration

of the bark in *powder*, before the decoction is ready, &c. &c. These, and especially the bark, decompose the antimonial salt. Where the vomiting is excessive, opium will often assist in allaying it.

ARSENIC.

Until lately there has been no known antidote to this deadly poison, and our sole dependence has been upon mild diluents, albumen, (such as the whites of eggs suspended in milk) or warm water and sugar. Various substances have been proposed as antidotes, but without success. It is best first (if vomiting has been delayed) to give an emetic of the Sulphate of Lime, and milk should be drunk liberally both before and after the vomiting has begun. The patient should never be allowed to exhaust his strength in retching, without some milk or other fluid in his stomach to act on.

THE HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF IRON, *freshly* prepared, was announced in the year 1834, by Dr. Bunsen of Gottingen, as an antidote for poisoning by Arsenic; and its efficacy has been confirmed by M. M. Orfila, Lesueur, Soubiain and Miguel, and also in this city by various chemists, and by experiments upon the inferior animals. The antidote is thus prepared.

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

℞ Sulphuric acid (67° Baumé)	8 oz.	-	-	16 parts.
Iron wire - -	8 oz.	-	-	16 "
Nitric acid - (49° Baumé)	5½ oz.	-	-	11 "
Water of Ammonia -	q. s.	-	-	
Water - -	1½ gal.	-	-	384 "

Mix the Sulphuric Acid with the water in a glass vessel; then add the iron, and after the effervescence has ceased, filter. Add the Nitric Acid in divided portions,

and apply heat so long as orange-coloured fumes are given off. To the heated solution, pour in the Water of Ammonia until a decided excess has been added, then wash the precipitate by decantation, until the washings give no precipitate with Nitrate of Baryta. The water is then to be drawn off until just enough remains to give the consistence of thick cream.

Bottles of half a pint are the most convenient size for containing it; to each bottle add two ounces of uncrystallizable sugar or honey to prevent the oxide from separating from the water.

The following direction will enable the most ignorant to use this antidote until medical advice can be obtained. "This antidote must be administered AS SOON AS POSSIBLE after the discovery that arsenic has been taken, and as it causes no bad effects itself, it should be given EVERY FIVE OR TEN MINUTES, UNTIL ENTIRE RELIEF IS OBTAINED. The dose for a grown person is a table-spoonful; for children a tea-spoonful. The bottle must be well shaken before each dose.

Should the patient survive (and he will, if the antidote prepared as above be faithfully given) the inflammatory symptoms must be combated on the general principles for treating inflammations. The diet should consist exclusively of milk, gruel, cream, rice and similar bland articles.

In a case of poisoning in this city, where *half an ounce* of the *powdered arsenic* had been taken and which caused extreme thirst and vomiting, all the symptoms were allayed immediately after freely taking the *Hydrated peroxide of Iron.* Only a slight attack of Gastritis followed, which was subdued by the usual treatment, cupping, &c. &c.

B.

BARYTES.

The carbonate of this earth is poisonous, and might possibly be taken by mistake. Its true antidote is sul-

phate of magnesia or soda; with these a sulphate of barytes is formed, which is perfectly insoluble, and may be brought off by emetics and copious diluents, oleaginous or albuminous.

C.

COPPER.

The sulphate of this metal is, perhaps, the only chemical preparation that is likely to be taken into the stomach. A more ordinary manner is the careless use of culinary vessels, or mineral water fountains. All saccharine preparations, and the prussiates of potash and iron are considered as antidotes. But our safest reliance is upon *albumen*, with copious draughts of warm milk, and *brown* sugar or molasses. Vinegar in all cases should be avoided.

G.

GOLD.

The nitro-muriate of gold is a powerful poison. Its antidotes are sulphate of iron, (which throws down the gold in a metallic state,) and the free use of mucilaginous drinks.

L.

LAUDANUM.

Laudanum, when taken in too large quantity, must be withdrawn from the stomach by active emetics, or by tickling the fauces. The stomach-tube may be used to remove whatever remains of the poison. Diluted vegetable acids, and vinegar in particular, are then necessary, and active stimulants are also often

required. Iodine, bromine and chlorine are stated by M. Donné, of Paris, to be antidotes for poisoning by nux vomica and opium. M. Orfila thinks that the decoction of galls may with propriety be used as an imperfect antidote, until the narcotic can be evacuated from the stomach.

LEAD.

The acetate is the only preparation which is resorted to as a poison. The sulphate of magnesia or soda is its true antidote, as it converts the poison into a sulphate, which is inert;—the alkaline carbonates and particularly the bi-carbonates. Phosphate of soda is also a good antidote. If the patient does not vomit, it is best to give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc.

M.

MERCURY.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous, and corrosive sublimate in particular. Our chief and only dependence, according to M. Orfila, is upon the albumen of eggs, copiously swallowed, or introduced through the *stomach tube*, which should be resorted to on all occasions where the patient cannot swallow or vomit. Enemata of the same should also be employed.

If the albumen be taken in sufficient quantities, it decomposes the sublimate, forming a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid and calomel. If the remedy excite fresh vomiting, so much the better, and if symptoms of gastritis are present, blood-letting should not be overlooked.

The gluten of wheat flour is also strongly recommended, on the same principle, as an antidote to corrosive sublimate. To administer it, it is only requisite to mix the flour with water. The quantity taken must be

very considerable. This remedy reduces the muriate to the state of calomel.

Gluten of wheat flour is best given in the form of an emulsion with soft soap—thus: by mixing partly in a mortar and partly with the hand, 5 or 6 parts of fresh gluten with 50 parts of soft soap.

When neither albumen or gluten is at hand, milk is a good substitute.

N.

NARCOTICS.

The remedies employed in all cases of poisoning from this class of substances, are nearly the same, viz: the most active emetics, as sulphate of zinc in large doses, sulphate of copper and ipecacuanha. In all cases where it is possible, the stomach tube should be employed to wash out that organ. After these evacuations, coffee and the vegetable acids are proper.

NITRE.

This salt is often taken in mistake for Epsom or Glauber's salts. When this happens, vomiting should be excited as speedily as possible, and be followed by the free use of mucilaginous drinks.

O.

OPIUM.

We cannot do better in this place than transcribe what Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, says of the antidotes to opium.

"The experiments of Orfila have demonstrated that

the administration of vinegar, or other vegetable acids, previous to the evacuation of the poison by vomiting, will accelerate and aggravate the action of the opium; but that when the opium has previously been expelled, water acidulated with vinegar, or any other vegetable acid, will tend to diminish and correct the effects. Coffee, when prepared in strong decoction or infusion, rapidly lessens the symptoms, but cannot be considered as an antidote. The result of his experiments led him to give the following directions for the treatment of a person poisoned by opium. Induce vomiting, if possible, with sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper: but the administration of watery liquors with the view of promoting the vomiting, should be forbidden, as they dissolve the opium and promote its absorption. In order to ensure the action of the emetic, the patient must be kept *roused* either by discharging cold water over the head and breast, yet cold affusion must be avoided in the advanced stage, when the body is cold, and the breathing scarcely perceptible. To ensure success in every case, the patient must be kept awake, either by dragging him up and down between two men, or by flagellation on the back and soles of the feet. Artificial respiration may be used in desperate cases with propriety. Bleed the patient immediately after the rejection of the poison, and repeat this if necessary. Afterwards administer alternately water acidulated with any vegetable acid, and a strong infusion of coffee warmed—and in ten or twelve hours exhibit an enema, and let the arms and legs of the patient be well rubbed. Purgative clysters should be continued, if it be suspected that any of the opium still remains in the large intestines."—*Dr. Beck's Med. Jurisprudence, Vol. II. p.* 403.

OXALIC ACID.

Death is generally sudden when this poison has been taken. A mixture of chalk and water is recommended

by Dr. Thompson, for the purpose of converting the acid into oxalate of lime. The alkalies must be avoided, as they act with an energy very little inferior to the acid itself.

It is particularly necessary to avoid giving *warm water* with a view to accelerate vomiting; for dilution will promote the entrance of the poison into the blood, if it has not the effect of *immediately* expelling it.

S.

SILVER.

The nitrate of this metal is sometimes taken by mistake: its antidote is common salt, *largely given*, with copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks to promote vomiting. The salt produces an insoluble muriate which has no power on the system. *Beck.*

T.

TIN.

When any of the salts of tin are taken, albumen of eggs, or milk given freely, is the appropriate remedy. Milk forms a coagulum with the muriate of tin, and renders it innoxious.

Z.

ZINC.

The sulphate of this metal is occasionally taken in an over-dose. Warm water and emollient drinks are proper in such cases; but milk is particularly useful, from its power of decomposing the sulphate. Also albumen.

The crystallized sulphate of zinc very closely resembles the sulphate of magnesia, and *has been mistaken* for it. This fact should be borne in mind by apothecaries and physicians.

The following works have been referred to in forming this Chapter on Poisons. A Treatise on Poisons, by Robert Christison, M. D. Turner's Chemistry. Manuel de Médecine Legale, par A. Brierre de Boismont. Orfila, Toxicol. Generale. Henry, Thompson, &c. &c.

APPENDIX, NO. III.

ON THE ENDERMIC USE OF MEDICINES.

"THE science of medicine," says Dr. Gerhard,* "has recently received an important auxiliary to its resources, by the discovery that remedial substances when applied to the cutis, after the removal of the epidermis, produce their peculiar effects with nearly the same energy as if introduced into the alimentary canal. This mode of exhibition, which has received the name of the *endermic method*, or *endermic medication*, is always found much more efficacious than the ialatreptic method of Christien, or the administration of medicines by means of frictions on the cuticle."

The endermic method requires the previous separation of the cuticle. This is best effected by a blister about four inches square. A small portion of the cuticle should be removed, and the medicine inserted into the opening so that it may come in contact with the vesicated surface. Substances used in this way, must be applied in two or three times the quantity requisite when given by the mouth. "The remains of the substance applied are much less than the original quantity, and sometimes no trace of it can be perceived; the whole

* North Amer. Med. and Surg. Journ. April, 1830.

appearing to be absorbed or mingled with the secretions."

We avail ourselves of Dr. Gerhard's valuable paper for the following facts in relation to those medicines which act most effectually in the endermic method.

Sulphate of Quinia.—Blister to be applied to the epigastrium during the apyrexia; and if the paroxysm returns before the quinia can be used, defer it until the next apyrexia. Apply four grains of powdered quinia, (either alone or with an equal quantity of starch,) four times a-day, for two successive days. A less irritating plan, however, is to dissolve sixteen grains of quinine in two ounces of water, with which the blistered surface is to be repeatedly wet during the day, by means of a soft linen cloth. There is no occasion to *remove* the loose epidermis; it is all-sufficient to *puncture* it in several places to allow the solution to touch the denuded surface.

Morphia.—The acetate and sulphate act readily and effectually. The sulphate is preferable because more soluble and less irritating. It may be applied in powder, in solution, or in the form of cerate.—The dose varies from half a grain to two grains. Its effects are speedily perceptible.

Digitalis.—Dose, two grains three times a-day.

Aloes.—This medicine acts on the bowels with nearly the same certainty as if taken internally. Dose, ten grains, to be repeated, if necessary, in a few hours.

Gamboge, owing to its solubility, purges freely in the endermic method. Dose from five to eight grains.

Rhubarb, Jalap, Elaterium and *Croton Oil,* contrary to what might be expected, do not produce catharsis, although they excite severe local irritation.

Squills.—This medicine in powder, sprinkled on a blistered surface three times a-day in the quantity of four grains at each application, causes copious diuresis. Its power is increased by combination with *Digitalis,* in the proportion of four grains of the former to one of the latter.

Emetics from the *vegetable* kingdom all produce their effect in the endermic method. The *metallic* medicines of this class produce merely local irritation.

Mercury.—Every practitioner is well aware of the endermic action of mercury.

Iodine.—This substance acts rapidly: it is best applied in the form of ointment, made by rubbing a drachm with an ounce of cerate.

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